RAILWAY

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1254.—Vol. XXIX.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1859.

STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

M. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL (established 1s years), having resolved to
tend his business, begs to intimate that he BUTS and SELLS every description of
ITEMS and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, particularly BRITISH MINING
IARES, in which dividends are paid realising 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.
Mr. CROFTS List of British Mines Paying Dividends in 1859 (corrected weekly) may
had on application. Advice given to capitalists by letter, or personally.
Mr. CROFTS refers the readers of the Journal to his weekly review of the market, en
ge 516. The present moment prevents peculiar opportunities for investments on a
ge scale.

R. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET. J. Lane is a BUYER of Trelawny, East Caradon, Wheal Cli-to Line is a BUYER of Trelawny, East Caradon, Wheal Cli-to the published list.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, AT NETT PRICES:-

une-yard, Lothbury, London.

MINES.—MR. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, has FOR SALE SHARES in ESTABLISHED DIVIDEND MINES, that are paying at the rate of 20 per cent, per annum regularly, in bi-monthly or quarterly payments; also, a great many SHARES in PEOGRESSIVE MINES, where success is certain. The market prices of the day are governed by the supply and demand, and often without reference to the bona fide merits of the concern.

Mr. LELEAN, who has had nine years' experience, considers the present a most favour-pile opportunity for investing in this description of property, and will be happy to adecended that in making a judicious selection. Commission 14 per cent.

e capitalists in making a judicious selection. Com off Lerra's "Daily Price List of Mining Shares read subscription, £2 2s.; haft-yearly, £1 1s.; qua 4. Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, Sept. 2, 1859.

NVESTMENT .- DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST

of all PUBLIC INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two interes months), from 20 to 20 per cent, per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, care lilly chosen, requestly advance in price 500 per cent., or more.

PETER WATSON, having 14 years' experience in every department of mining and management, together with an extensive and regular correspondence with mining rents and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere, is enabled to judge of and selectines of intrinsic value.

PETER WATSON. ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST.—A SPECIAL REPORT APPEARS in this CIECULAR every. Y (in time for same night's post), by his own Agents. A BRIDGED REPORT en, and important information on the present and future operations and prospects throughout Cornwall and Devon, with advice thereon as to purchase or sale

who desire to have copies regularly sent them will be supplied for an annu-tion of £1 ls., or 6d. per copy.

PETER WATSON.

78, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

HOMAS ROACH, MINING AGENT

GEORGE HENWOOD, MINING ENGINEER, &c. 7, GLEBE TERRACE, LOWER ROAD, ISLINGTON, LONDON.

The most RELIABLE INFORMATION GIVEN on TIN, COPPER, and L. LEAD MINES, for SAFE and vory PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. Als direct between buyer and seller; commission to each, 1/2 per cent. LOANS MATED on favourable terms, by—

ourable terms, by— MESSRS. LOYD, MASON, AND CO., 11, ENDSLEIGH PLACE, PLYMOUTH. //

MINING OFFICES, NEWTON ABBOTT, DEVON.—

M. TREMAYNE AND CO. bgs to inform their numerous friends and the public that they have OPENED the ABOVE OFFICES as MINE SHAREBROKERS, and are PREPARED to BUY and SELL SHARES at market prices, on commission. They would apacially draw attention to the Newton and Ashburton district, which is opening up some most promising mines, amongst which may be enumerated Ashburton United, Wheal Addams, Yarner, Devon New Copper Mines, Wheal Emma, Wheal Ext. month, Frank Mills, Wheal Frances, Huntingdon, Sigford Consols, South Devon Iron, and West Hazel. Mines inspected and reported on by competent agents.

R. J. SYKES, MINING SHAREBR
LEEK, STAFFORDSHIRE.

STREE wishes to call the attention of speculators to the North Stafford
integrals found here are the richest in England, and being in the midie to give the most reliable information.

FOR SALE:—100 Oakamoor and Stanton, 5s. 3d.; 50 Date. MINING SHAREBROKER

JAMES REED, MINERAL SURVEYOR BEBBOKER, 27, OEORGE-STREET, WHITEHAVEN, CUMBERLAND BELLS MINE and RAILWAY SHARES and STOCKS of every descriptions and reports of commission, 2½ per cent. J. Reed also has surveying of mines, and reports thereon on moderate terms.

SELLER of 20 Wheal Henry (Helvellyn) at 17s. 6d.

J. S. PHILLIPS, C.E., MINING ENGINEER D SHAREBROKER, MINE, AGRICULTURAL, AND SHIPS' STORY OFF, IRONMONGER, &c. (50 fms. west of the railway station), 13, MILI D. PLYMOUTH.

owiedge or ovour him with their to state. THREE PORTABLE 18 ALE. THREE PORTABLE 28 ALE. THREE PORTABLE 28 ALE. THREE PORTABLE 38 OF THE STATE ST

MR. F. H. HEARN TRANSACTS every description of BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of MINING and OTHER SHARES at the usual charge of commission, and takes this opportunity of directing the attention of his friends and the public to Dolorath, Rasset, West Seton, Buller and Basset United, Providence Margaret, South Frances, South Buller and West Penstruthal, and Seton, as being desirable to purchase for permanent and profitable investment.

Mr. HEARN has received instructions to sell, 10 North Minera, £2\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5 Bryntail, £1\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5 044 Totate United, £1\(\frac{1}{2}\); 15 Charlotte, £1\(\frac{1}{2}\); 10 Buller and Bertha, £5: 1 Basset, £1\(\frac{1}{2}\); as a boyer of Cara Brea, Rose, Providence, Carnewas, and Rosewarne United.

4, Analyticiars, Old Bread-street, London, E.C.

R. GEORGE BUDGE, 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,
LONDON, has FOR SALE: 25 Central Miners, £5; 25 Himston Down, £4 & 6. &4.
Herodsfoot, £16 ½; 1 West Scion, £107; 50 Kelly Bray, £3½; 50 Wheal Arthur;
North Miners, £1; 40 Devro Union, 18a; 50 Tanan Consols, £2 15e; 4 Wendron,
£5; 130 Catherine and Jane, 14s; 100 South Condurrow, 18a; 50 Wheal Rose, £5; 4
Wheal Margreet, £57½; 21 West Caradon, £185; 5 Stray Park, £15; 5 Old Tolgas,
£5; 1 Wheal Clifford, £787½; 50 Camberland Black-Lead, £4; 130 Great Retailack
£5; 1 Wheal Harriett, 16a, £6; 20 Pendeen; 1 South Frances, £164; 100 Vale of Towy
15, 51; 2 Mary Ann, £36½; 100 Worthing, 15e, 9d.; 2 Minera; 5 Providence, £41;
100 Wheal Kitty (Lclasst), £15½; 10 Tolvadden.

E O R G E M O O R E, GROSSE MOOR WITH SELL the following SHARES, or any part, to-day, at quoted cos, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:

DIVIDEND.

3 Grambler & St. Aubyn,
10 North Basset, £4%.
10 Hispston Down, £44.
2 North Roskear, £18%.
50 St. Day Untd., 18s, 64,

NON-DIVIDEND. 10 North Buller, £4. 10 North Downs, £634. 10 No. Robert, £2 11s. 50 So. Condurrow, 17s. 100 Bitton Castle (call paid), moderate offer wanted. 4 Stray Park, £13%. 4. 20 Wh. Grenv., £2 18s 9d. 4. West Frances, £9½. 25 Crowlwm, 16s. 3d. 50 East Russell.

1¼ per cent

Above 2011

Above

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:

20 Aifred Con., £4 10s. 9d. 20 Hingston, £4 8s. 9d. 9d. 10 Hingston, £4 8s. 9d. 10 Hingston, £4 18s. 9d. 10 Hi

3 Craddock Moor.

3 Craddock Consols.

25 Curn. Bls. Ld., £3 184.

190 Devon Kapunda, 9s. 9d.

25 Dyfugwww. £7 ¼.

190 Denham Bridge, 2s. 6d.

40 Dale, 18s. 9d.

3 Ding Dong, £11 ½.

1 Devon Ot. Com., £35.

30 Drake Walls, £1 10s. 9d.

1 East Durren, 29 ½.

10 East Gunnia Lake,

20 East Russell.

30 E., Rosewarne, £6. 9d.

5 East Trefusis, £3 ½.

25 East Crinnis. 3 N. Roskear, £18 16s 9d.
10 No. Frances, £6 18s. 9d,
10 No. Minera, £1 18s. 9d,
50 New Treleigh.
10 No. Basset, £6 11s. 9d.
4 Old Tolgus, £14 17s. 6d.
2 Providence, £44%,
100 Port Phillip, 10s. 9d.
29 Par Cons., £12 17s. 6d.
29 Pendew. 20 Wheal Exmouth.
21 Nov. Basset, £6 Ils. 9d.
21 Nov. Basset, £6 Ils. 9d.
22 Providence, £44%.
23 Wheal Addams, 2s. 3d.
25 Par Cons., £12 Irs. 6d.
26 Pendeén.
26 Mhoswydol & Bachelddon United.
27 Rosewarne Utd., £42%.
28 Round Hill, 2s. 6d.
29 Wh. Carping, 10s. 9d.
29 Wheal Edward, 32s. 9d.
20 Wheal Edward, 32s. 9d.
20 Wh. Kitty(Ut.), £16½.
21 Wh. Kitty(Ut.), £16½.
22 Wh. Charl, £1 Irs. 9d.
23 Wheal Unity, 21s. 9d.
24 Wh. Grenv., £2 18s. 9d.
26 Wheal Harriet, 17s. 6d.
27 Wh. Grenv., £2 18s. 9d.
28 Wheal Unity, 21s. 9d.
29 Wheal Harriet, 17s. 6d.
20 Wh. Grylls, £4 17s. 6d.
20 Wh. Grylls, £4 17s. 6d.
21 Wheal Clifford, £232½.
23 Wheal Clifford, £232½.
24 Wheal Clifford, £232½.
25 Wheal Clifford, £232½.
26 Wheal Clifford, £232½.
27 Wheal Margaret, £2s.
28 Wheal Unity, 21s. 9d.
29 Wh. Grylls, £4 17s. 6d.
29 Wh. Grylls, £4 17s. 6d.
20 Wh. Grylls, £4 17s. 6d.

5 East Trefusis, £3%.
25 East Crinnis.
25 East Passet, £167\frac{1}{2}.
26 Fortana, 13s. 9d.
16 Grambier, £513\frac{1}{2}.
30 Great Busy, £5 3s.
40 Great Caradon, 4s. 9d.
20 Gawton, 9s. 9d.
10 Great Hewas, 10s. 9d.
10 Great Hewas, 10s. 9d.
10 Great Wh. Vor, 21s. 9d.
10 Great Wh. Vor, 21s. 9d.
10 Great Wh. Martha (Including call), 7s. 6d.

And a PURCHASER, the sellers paying commission, of Tamar, North Roskear, Green Martha, Treweatha, Wildberg, Treloweth, Clifford, West Caradon, and We

And a PURCHASER, the sellers paying commission, or namer, sorth sources, virent vinest Martha, Trewastha, Wildberg, Treloweth, Clifford, West Caradon, and West lifred Consols.

A judicious selection of sound progressive mines gives an amount of profit unknown to an other legitimate pursuits. Those who are more desirous of speculating with the action of largely increasing their capital than investing to receive good dividends, may itain their wishes, in Mr. Hannow's opinion, by purchasing shares in the following:—reweatha, Stray Park, Tamer Consols, Lewis, Wheal Margery, Bryntall, and North Conkear. Particulars will be given on application.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, Sept. 2, 1859.

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Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS are enabled, through the long experience of Mr. W. C. Vivian as an underground agent and manager of mines in Cornwall, and in various foreign countries, to afford information on most important mising districts; and to inspect and report on mines. They are also enabled, by the several years acquaintance of Mr. J. J. Reynolds, jun., with the transactions of the London share market, to obtain every advantage for those who may wanteither to buy or sell mining or any other description of stock. Messrs Vivians and REVINALDS have daily information from the principal seats of mining, which is at the service of those who may honour them with their confidence. At the request of various friends, Messrs. Vivian and REVINALDS have recommenced the issue of their "Mining Circular and Price List," containing the most recent intelligence from the various seats of mining, together with correct information as to the state of the London share market.

Mesers. Vivian and REVINALDS, in order to make their Circular as useful as possible to the public, will not healtitate to point out any cases of abuse in the conduct and managed.

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DWARD COOKE, 54, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has the following SHARES FOR SALE, at nett prices:
Wheal Clifford. Wheal Mary Ann. Grambler & St. Aubyn. Wheal Basset. Kelly Bray. Kelly Bray.

Wheat Basset.

The above shares are well worth the attention of any one seeking a safe investment, o pay them 17½ to 20 per cent. per armine, and free from any risk.

EDWARD COMES pledges himself to supply each lot at quoted price if applied for, and to stord the best information in his power to those who may flavour him with their confidence.

FOR SALE:—A few Buller and Basset, Cumberland Black Lead (£5 paid), 25 Daje.

Sept. 2, 1859. Bankers: Commercial Bank, Lothbury, E.C.

M. R. M. S. RICHARDS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 27, AUSTINFRIARS, has BUSINESS to TRANSACT in genuine, intrinsic DIVIDEND MINING SHARES. Also in sound PROGRESSIVE MINES, at the market prices. Mr. Richards's approved list sent free on application.—Sopt. 2, 1857

MINING OFFICES.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, CORN EXCHANGE, TLEEDS, have SEVERAL VALUABLE COAL, LEAD, and COPPER MINING SETTS to DISPOSE OF, which they can fully recommend, and are prepared to communicate information and full particuliars to bond fide parties. They are also BUYERS and SELLERS of SHARES In most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

A SSAYS AND ANALYSES of any ORES, MINERALS, or ALLOYS are UNDERTAKEN by HENRY BATH AND SON.—Mining Office, Swanzes, Aug. 12, 1859.

CHARCOAL PIG IRON, MADE FROM MAGNETIC ORE, SUPPLIED from London of Liverpool in LARGE of SMALL QUANTITIES.—For price, &c., address The East Indian Iron Company, 3, Austinfriers, London, E. Q.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF BEST "YORKSHIRE," and of STEEL IRON TYRE BARS, For LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, CARRIAGE, and WAGON WHEELS. Also OF REFINED, SCRAP, STEEL IRON and "YORKSHIRE" BARS, HOOPS, RAILS, ANGLE IRON, MALLEABLE SHAFTS, AXLES and FORGINGS.

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Business transacted at the closest market prices. Commission, 2% per cent.

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MR. THOMAS ROSEWARNE, MINE AGENT,

Kelly Bray, £2%. Lady Bertha, 21s. Wheal Harriett, 15s. 6d. Sortridge, 10s. 6d. Stray Park, £144.
Wheal Edward, £114.
Wheal Arthur, 8s. 6d.
Wendron Consols, £44. Vendron Consols, 544.

7. Roskwanse, from his long experience as a practical miner, is enabled to inspect and eport on any mining property, and also to advise his friends what to buy and sell.

ON SALE, FIFTY GREAT CARADON MINE SHARES, at 10s. 6d. per share.—Apply to THOMAS COGLAN and Son, brokers, Liverpool.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER AND SIX MONTHS ENDING 30rs JUNE, 1889, with Particulars of the Principal Mines, and the Dividends Paid, WILL BE READY on the 8th inst. This citition will contain some further remarks.

Price 1s. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

HUNT TESTIMONIAL.—ALL PERSONS WISHING to SUBSCRIBE are REQUESTED to FORWARD THEIR NAMES to the honorary secretary, John Darlington, Esq., 36, Cannon-street, London.

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The HOLDERS of CERTIFICATES OF SHARES OF SCRIP who have NOT yet
RECEIVED a FINAL DIVIDEND of the assets of the company ARE REQUESTED
to MAKE EARLY APPLICATION for the same, at 5, Brond-street-buildings, London.

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PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE WISHES for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as LAND
or MINE SURVEYOR, or to take the superintendence and management of mines, colligries, &c. Trestimonials of the highest order from influential gentlemen.—Address,
"Eliot," Post-office, Dudley. THE PROPRIETORS of a FORGE in YORKSHIRE are IN

WANT of a CLERK who understands the whole of the details of an ironwork, und can keep the books necessary to the manufacture of iron in a thorough and efficient manner.—Apply by letter, stating age, where last employed, and salary expected, to "H. H.," 7, Upper Kennington-lane, London, 8.

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time connected with, and has a knowledge of the general working, ventilation, and management of colleries, and is also a good accountant, is DESIROUS of MEETING with an ENGAGEMENT as COLLIERY AGENT. Good references will be given.

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SULPHATE OF BARYTES:—A LARGE QUANTITY of SUPERIOR QUALITY FOR SALE.—For terms and eamples, apply either to Capt. Jas. Roach, Bryntall Mine, Liandides, Mentgemeryshire; Mr. T. E. W. TROMAS, 11, Dale-street, Liverpool; or to Mr. W. Nicholson, 57, Old Broad-street, London.

C H A R L E S D A V E Y A N D C SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles

refined metallic nickel. | Oxide of cobalt. | (Wire, &c. refined metallic bismuth. | German silver—in ingots, sheet NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

MONEY MARKET.—BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS,
BANKS, INSURANCE, MINING and RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS, are
respectfully informed that EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCK and SHARES continue
to be BOUGHT and SOLD, either for cash or the account, at the market price of the day respectfully informed that EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCK and SHARES continuous be BOUGHT and SOLD, either for cash or the account, at the market price of the da through the medium of the Stock Exchange, by Measrs. FULLER AND CO., No. 4 THEE ADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, who have enlarged their premises, there affording every facility for giving the hourly current price of stocks, &c. Country on munications have prompt attention, and every information given to parties seeking it vasiments. British mining shares range from 12½ to 20 per cent. Others, of a pressive character, frequently advance in price from 80 to 100 per cent. upon the outling the present period offers to capitalists an opportunity which cannot fail to remunerall who invest.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER AND SHAREBROKER, 223 and 224, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD REOAD STREET, LONDON, is enabled, through his long experience as a practical miner, aided by his monthly visits to Cornwall and Devon, to GIVE SOUND ADVICE and ACCURATE INFORMATION on the position and prospects of the various mines in those counties. Mr. SPARON has FOR SALE SHARES in MINES, paying from 20 to 25 per cent. per amoun in bi-monthly or quarterly Dividends, and also a number of shares in Progressive Mines, at a low figure.

A Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall, sent free for 10s. 6d.
GEOLOGICAL MAPS of the VARIOUS DISTRICTS in CORNWALL, embracing upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED MINES, showing the boundary lines of every mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and clavan courses traversing each. The mines in these maps are arranged under three heads, viz.:—Dividend Mines, Mines Returning Jores Not Paying Dividends, Progressive Mines, and Mines Absidoead, thus showing the real position of every mine with the surrounding district, so that the merest tyro may at a glance understand the character and value of the property in which they may wish to in vest. Price, 5s. each.

WEST END MINE AND QUARRY OFFICES, 10, REGENT STREET, S.W., PALL MALL.

MESSRS. BRUNTON AND CO., ENGINEERS AND MINERAL ESSES. BRUNTON AND CO., ENGINEERS AND BILDERAL SURVEYORS, undertake the MANAGEMENT and WORKING OF MINES, QUARRIES, &c., and CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of all MINERAL PROPERTIES in their offices with system, economy, and requirity.

Messars. BRUNTON and Co. beg to inform proprietors of mines, &c., that the business of these properties is carried on in their office upon the following principles, via:—

Accounts systematically and closs nummaries of finance and expenditure.

Entire and impartial openness of books, reports, and documents, to all shareholders, for premast or extract.

Immediate communication of any important occurrence to the shareholders.

on of any important occurren MINERAL PROPERTIES SURVEYED, and ESTIMATES OF MACHINERY, PLANT, and COSTS OF WORKING FURNISHED

27

Original Correspondence.

MINERALOGY AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Str.,—When the annual grant was voted for this institution, Mr. Wal-pole, one of the trustees, observed that it would be necessary, in the course of a few years, that additional ground should be purchased, as the present of a few years, that additional ground should be purchased, as the present building was totally inadequate to house the daily accumulating treasures of antiquity, natural history, &c., which were being added to it. The question has been mooted previously, and it has been suggested that many of the collections there should be distributed in other buildings. We are told the cellers are full to repletion; many specimens are destroyed by decay, solely because there is no space to keep them. Without wishing to enter into the question of the classification of the various departments in the Museum, I will merely refer to the one which specially interests metaltable to the mineralogical and geological section. As a place of instruction and study, except for the readers and artists, I consider the British Museum of comparatively little utility, it being neither more or less than a monster show. It may be convenient for those coming from the country to be enabled to scamper through so much in the same day, for it is literally nothing more that they are enabled to do, but it is most unfavourable for any person who wishes by observation to study any particular branch of natural history, or anything else.

I believe the collection of minerals at the British Museum is unequalled; but of what utility are they there, except to be gazed upon by a gaping

of natural history, or anything else.

I believe the collection of minerals at the British Museum is unequalled; but of what utility are they there, except to be gazed upon by a gaping crowd, who merely look at them for their glitter, and never read a sermon in a stone? If these as well as the geological specimens were removed to the institution to which they properly ought to belong—the School of Mines in Jermyn-street—they would then become an element of instruction instead of, as now, being of no avail as far as regards educational purposes. Room would thus be afforded for other purposes, and possibly a collection of Roman, British, and medseval remains might then find a space of which it is now deprived. The Museum at Jermyn-street is open to the public, with the exception of Fridays, and one month (from Aug. 10 to Sept. 10), all the year round, consequently they would not be debarred from access to it. If the collection were transferred there, any person who wished more particularly to study mineralogy and geology would have a better opportunity than at present is afforded in the crowded rooms of the British Museum. The duplicate specimens of both institutions could be forwarded to those localities where they might be found useful as mediums for instruction; and were these sent to the mining districts, there is no question but that, in an educational point of view, their value would be acknowledged and felt. In the course of next session the whole of the arrangements of the collections at the British Museum will again come before the House of Commons; I trust, then, that all those interested in mineral pursuits will, through the medium of their Members and the public press, point out the great necessity and advantage of transferring this collection town as the pressure is will all and of advance of the collection were as a supplier of the supplier of the supplier of the supplier of the public press, point out the great necessity and advantage of transferring this collection. oursuits will, through the medium of their Memoers and the collection coint out the great necessity and advantage of transferring this collection from a plethoric institution to one where it will be really useful, and of advantage of the collection of the collecti to science and the country in general. Aug. 30.

"NEW PROCESSES" OF MAKING IRON AND STEEL.

SIR,-In the Supplement to the Journal of Aug. 20, there is an accoun of Mr. Spence's parent for the production of puddled steel, and a most excellent invention it certainly is. Now, in the account of my Improvements in Iron Metallurgy, inserted in the Journal in April last, one of them is identically the same in principle as Mr. Spence's patent, but accomplished with an entirely different furnace, and also with a new species of fuel; and could this plan be put in practice (whether patented or not), it would supersede all other methods of puddling, as well for the quality of results as for the saving of fuel and the abridgment of time in the process. Many persons unacquainted with the intricacies of the iron manufactures would say, why not offer the invention to a large and spirited ironmaster? This would be all plain and straightforward enough, but the difficulty would then commence; for, with the present race of ironmasters, with their extensive works, no one will countenance an invention unless it may be carried out with existing apparatus. Now, Mr. Spence's process is effected in the usual puddling furnace, but with two fire-places instead of one; but my plan would dispense with the usual fire-places altogether, and the temperature would be raised by means of a coke fire and blast, by which means the amount of fuel to puddle 1 ton of iron would be reduced from 15 cnts. of coal to about 6 cnts. of coke. Hence the present ranges of puddling furnaces would be dispensed with, and, what is still more difficult to accomplish, a new race of puddlers brought into play. Here is the great stumbling-block in the way of my scientific improvements in iron metallurgy: New and really great improvements in the manufacture of iron must have for their proper and effective operation new men and new machines, and although this point is fully admitted by experienced ironmasters, yet none of them will have the courage to put forward a finger towards the introduction of the new means in question, thus tacitly admitting that now almost obsolete dogma of our great-grandfathers of "what did for their of Mr. Spence's patent for the production of puddled steel, and a most excellent invention it certainly is. Now, in the account of my Improvement points of the compass, would be in vain to fully gratify the morbid covetousness of the gentlemen here referred to. I offer them great inventions, and am prepared to demonstrate the truth of them before all the science and experience of the world, and this on any terms they may, individually or collectively, think proper to appoint. More cannot be said on the subject.—3, Depôt-street, Newport, Aug. 30.

S. B. ROGERS.

EXTRACTION OF COPPER FROM POOR ORES.

SIR,—This subject is of great importance to the mining world, and the Devon New Copper Mining Company (whose mine is at Ashburton) are desirons of affording every facility for its practicability being ascertained. To this end the offer already recorded in the Mining Journal was made, and I am authorised to repeat it; not for any private purpose merely, but that an important question may be fairly and openly tested, in any manner thought most desirable by competent and impartial persons, of whom the Editor of the Mining Journal may be unpire and recorder.

In reply to the communication of "Solution," in the Journal of Aug. 20, I beg to state the Devon New Copper Company have no interest in any patents affecting to extract the copper or other minerals from poor ores; neither is the company connected with any of the patentees or projectors; so that the whole question, so far as this company is concerned, may have an impartial and satisfactory solution. With this view the company have made enquiries to reply to the queries of your correspondent, and I am authorised to report:— SIR,-This subject is of great importance to the mining world, and the

ed to report :-

1. The ore in considerable quantity is now at grass, and will be delivered periment in that state

contents of the ore varies much, from a up to o or o, or cent. The actual produce can be ascertained by experiments of the ore varies much, from 1 up to 5 or 6, or even

nore, per cent. The actual produce can be ascertained by experiments on the spot, or by quantitative analyses of samples.

3. There are no stamps or other machinery at present erected for griading the one on the mine, but there will be no difficulty in obtaining a large quantity of the ore ground, or spalled in sufficiently small portions. There is a large pestle and mortar and bucking tools, &c., at the mine.

4. There is no dressing apparatus yet fixed at the mine.

5. The company have no reward to offer for the result of trials, which if successful would be a sufficient reward to miners.

6. Any furnace, or other plant, built or fixed by parties desirous of experimenting would be removable by them when the experiments are over. The furnace at present built would be found convenient and sufficient for experimental trials, and is connected by a fine with the chimney of the steam-engine, by which ample draught of air is formed to calcine the ore, and a pipe is connected with the steam-boiler to supply the boiling water for dissolving the metallic compounds. There is also plenty of scrap-iron to precipitate the copper from solutions.

SIR,-A visit to the south-west mining district fully convinces me, as it would any unbiassed visitor, that prejudice—the canker of society, as jea-lousy is of the mind—has unworthily and seriously interfered with the prosperity of all connected with mining pursuits. Landed proprietors, advenurers, merchants, and labourers, have suffered equally—the ground itself

turers, merchants, and labourers, have suffered equally—the ground itself has been tabooed.

Strange as it may appear, the gentry, though sadly impoverished by the late terrible vicissitudes Ireland has undergone, in the majority of instances foster this suicidal feeling; whilst the other members of society, who would be so manifestly and greatly benefited, display an apathy still more unaccountable. This must surely arise from the false impression late misfortunes, and the non-success attendant on some ill-conducted schemes, ushered into existence but to betray, have created. Were such circumstances to have dispirited Cornish adventurers, where would her flourishing establishments have been? These disappointments have no more to do with the real capabilities of the mineral resources of a country than the failure of a scheming adventurer, or the bankruptcy of an improvident merchant, with the stability of commerce generally.

It has been observed by the author of a hand guide-book, or vade mecunito this locality, that—"One remarkable peculiarity of this route is the extraordinary mineral richness with which the whole coast seems to teem; veins of copper cropping out in all directions, and attesting resources which openly cry aloud for development through the instrumentality of capital, directed by experienced skill. The richness of which we speak seems to come to a focus in the neighbourhood of Crookhaven, to which we would, therefore, especially invite attention as a field for enterprise. A valuable estate is now in the market on which there is a copper mine of great value." This estate has been purchased by Lord Clinton, and the mine worked—Heaven save the mark!—Worked?

The Times Commissioner, speaking of mines in this neighbourhood, says "It is a fact, which the Swansea sale lists prove, that the copper ores found in the mines of Cork are among the richest in the world—are nearly twice as rich in the quality of their produce as the richest copper mines in Cornwall." Were we to publish such a "glowing prospe

luded in the former part of our article. Let us, therefore, now examine the real state of the case, and show from actual and recent survey how far these high-sounding pretensions can be verified.

Taking the most westerly point of the estate already referred to as a commencement, we find the Brownhead Mine, situated on the edge of a tremendous slate cliff, where the Atlantic Ocean has washed out the contents of many of the lodes, forming caverns and "zawns;" in numerous instances these are accompanied by cross-lodes, slides, and heaves, all visible. Not less than six lodes, or rather series of grouped mineral veins, may be observed within the distance of a quarter of a mile; these ran cast and west, are traceable many miles in that direction, are embedded in a favourable clay-slate, and are composed of quartz, chlorite, mundic, iron oxides, and copper ore of the richest description. Well might one of Cornwall's most capital mining authorities exclaim, when standing on the point of the cliff, admiring the long streaks of green carbonate of copper and red oxides of iron exuding from the cliffs—"Well, if ever Tresavean was rich its match is here!" This mine has been worked by merely driving a few levels into the hill, or cliff side, large returns of copper ore of the richest quality ever seen have been sold; parcels of the prills realising as much as 50%, per ton, most of it fetching above 20%, and none, even the produce of the halvans, selling for less than 7% to 10% per ton. The mide has been worked by a private company, who limit the agent to a certain expenditure, and by a false economy compel him to pick its eyes out.

Were this mine adequately wrought, I do not hesitate to say it would be one of the richest in the world; as underground I saw such blocks of ore and indications as would induce a practical miner to use his utmost exertions and spend his last farthing for opening it out. Nothing was doing towards discovery or adventure—nothing but positive courses of ore being wrought, and that in the most primi

pumps for draining, horse-whims for drawing, and horse-oack for carrying ores and materials.

The company, if encouraged, offered to construct a road to the port, but the agent of the lord, after promising to give a moiety of the expense toward its completion, as it would more than double the value of his lord-ship's property, by enabling the farmers to convey see sand for manure, on ascertaining it would cost about 44% modestly withdrew the liberal offer, and tendered the ratio of dues payable by the mine to his lordship, or about 44s.! Now, in all probability, were his Lordship to be properly advised, and remit his dues, he, like Lord De Dunstanville, Mr. Praed, and other worthies, would receive in one year only the value of the fee simple of his entire estate. What can such conduct as this towards miners be styled? Is it not snicidal?—Ang. 31.

G. HENWOOD.

MINING INDUSTRY IN IRELAND.

MINING INDUSTRY IN IRELAND.

Sir,—In your Journal of Aug, 16 you were so kind as to insert my letter on the state of the Connorree Mines, as I then found them, after a hasty inspection. I now send you the further report upon them which I then promised. Having a little leisure, I went down on Monday, the 15th inst., direct from Dublin to the Counorree Mines, and carefully looked over the whole of the four lownlands comprising them. The interest which the mining district of the county of Wicklow, "the Irish Cornwail," has already awakened in the English as well as the Irish public, will, I trust, cause this report to be received with favour and attention. Before entering on specifie details concerning Connorree, I will endeavour to pourtray the aspect of the Wicklow mining district in its distinctive features, so that the untravelled investor of capital may derive confidence from my present statement, which is honest and straightforward in all that pertains to that beautiful and interesting locality. From personal observation and empiry, I can confirm all that the eminest and learned Dr. Kane, now Prof. Sir Robert Kane, in his excellent work on the "Industrial Resources of Ireland," a perusual of which will convince any one of the lammens emineral capabilities of the entire district. He describes the metalliferous clay-slate district of Wicklow as occupying but a small space of that county, as being very narrow in width, and not more than ten miles long, extending from the stupendous Crockan Kinshela Mountain, on the confines of Wexford in the west, towards West Acton, nearthe town of Wicklow, on the east, thus embracing the large Carysfort royalty at the western extremity, and the well-known mines of Connorree at the eastern, with the intervening mines of Ballymonent, Ballymurtagh, Ballymurtagh, Ballymurtagh, Ballymurtagh, Ballymurtagh, Ballymurtagh, Ballymurtagh, Ballymurtagh, Ballymurtagh, and the metallymurtagh and the mount of the connorree having also the advantage of being a newer mine, much less worked an pliances, and they reflect the highest credit on the management for the last twelve years, though the past working have been but to a very limited extent, compared with what though the past working have been but to a very limited extent, compared with what though they comprising upwards of 1760 acres—Connorree, Srooghnore, Klimacoo, and Bailynabarney. The present workings, and all previous ones, have been at the junction of the three drat-named townshands, the other townshand of Bailynabarney being outlying. The works of the Conservee Mines are at an elevation of about 800 feet above the sea level, and are so placed that they may be seen from sincost every part of the county, and are, therefore, well known to the limbainatis. On the north of the united like majestic mountains of Lugdaff and Lagraquilla, having between than the Glen of Mainr, or Glen of Metals, carveloped in eternal mists, and the pretty valley of Avonnove on the north, and on the west the beautiful Valle of Ovcos, readered so celebrated by Moore in his poems. The mines, which traverse the whole of it, rendering the rivers poisonous for sish, and the numerous workers in the mines having exterminated nearly all the game on the mountains.

dah, and the numerous workers in the mines having exterminated nearly an the game on the mountains. The Connorree Mines, like most of the others in the district, were formerly worked for expere only, and immense masses of that mineral were obtained of remarkable richness. When the produce fell of the mne was for a time given up, and it was not until the iron prities, or sulphur ore, became volumble as a product, owing to the prohibition of the expertation of eniphur from Seitly, that the efficient working of the mine was resumed. This fact is here stated, as it bears upon up additional source of profit of the mines, which will be hereafter shown. The pre-sent chief produce of the mines is sulphur ore, with about from 1 to 4½ per cent. of exper in it.

Professor Sit Robort Kane state, an his work before quoted, that the mine of Connorree consists of a bed of one of a fine grained intermixture of galena (sulphuret of lead), grey over (sulphuret of antinony), and blende (sulphuret of zinc), with prittes of copper, iron, and arsente. The sulphur or arse traverses Connorree in an east and westerly direction, throughout the four townlands composing the sett. At present two lodes only—main

Any parties experimenting will find accommodation in excellent hotels at Ashburton. The patentee or experimentalist will find convenient places for experiments, assays, &c., at the mines.

The company are most destrous that some competent parties should accept the offer made, and settle the important questions now soliciting examination.

Thomas Showell, Secretary.

16, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, Sept. 2.

MINING PROSPECTS IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.—No. IV.

Sir.—A visit to the south-west mining district fully convinces me, as it the desirable was a very sensible quantity of copper. He also states that a similar decomposition takes piace underground, and hence that the draining water of the mine has a very sensition quantity of copper. He also states that a similar decomposition takes piace underground, and hence that the draining water of the mine has a very sensition quantity of copper. of the mire has been before stated. Processor Siz Robert Kane describes the existing as being rapidly decomposed by the processor of the content of the capital of the company of the comp

MINING PROSPECTS WEST OF DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.

MINING PROSPECTS WEST OF DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.

Sir.—So much interest appears to be attached, and so many claims made to, the Devon Great Consols main lode in the neighbouring mining properties, and which has been expressed by eminent practical authorities to exist in very different directions, it may not be unacceptable to many of your readers to know its Irme position, so that I have derined it necessary to devote particular attention to the survey, commencing at Gami's shaft, where the great deposit of ore was first discovered. The next place to the west of this lode was laid open in the wheel-pit, about midway between Gard's shaft and Wheat Fertescue, which confirmed the opinion of those connected with that property to sink an engine-shaft to the depth of 50 fms. near the boundary of both sets, in which the Wheat Maria main lode is intersected by a cross-cut driven north about 2 fms. from the present bottom, and also explored by considerable drivages in the upper levels. About 66 fms. further west another shaft is sunk some considerable depth on the same lode, and levels extended still farther west, and communicated with the Oid Wheal Morgan engine-shaft. About 200 fms. west, in the same direction (north and east of the River Tamer), in lands beiongling to Mr. Whister, of Tavistock, under the management of Capinin J. Key, an adit level is being driven north on a cross-course for some considerable distance, where he can be considerable on the with, showing a kindly appearance, and still continues its came west for the whole length of the Survey can satisfy themselves by visiting the locality, when they can plainly observe that the Wheal Maria main lode continues its came west for the whole length of the Wheal Fortescue sett, from thence through a poilon of the Lambercos sett, crossing the River Tamer, and embracing a part of the Great Wheal Maria main lode continues its came west for the whole length of the Wheal Fortescue sett, from thence through a poilon of the Lambercos sett, crossing the River Tamer, and

NORTH DOWNS MINE.

NORTH DOWNS MINE.

Sin,—In the article on North Downs, in last week's fournal, the writer, after having apoken of the great cross-course, old Briggan, and the old company having senting works built on the spot, of which I know nothing, goes on to say that, "unfortunately for the old workers, they were never able to find their lodes to the west of the above-named cross-course, the dislocation being most extensive, and ultimately were obliged to abandon the workings." It is true the workings were abandoned, but not without finding the lodes, because the deep adit was driven from old North Downs, or Priggan, a great many fathoms into the present North Downs, on the course of what is now called Pryor's lode, and a communication made between it and the south main adit brought in from the east. I am positive this is the case, because I recollect going down in North Downs with the late able manager, by whose advise the mine say line and the work, and under whose superintendence It was drained, and the operations subsequently carried on (I have heard several mine agents who inspected the mine say line and the manner. I say I was underground with him, and followed him east in the adit through the water, which reached nearer to my mouth than I should like it to do again. A few fathoms further east the water was up to the back of the level; the level was then examined and dialled for the purpose of building a dam to keep back the eastern water, which was effectually done, and I believe the dam remains where it was built. This clearly shows that the dath was driven from east to weet, and the idea discovered, and proves that the "old miners" were not such "old fools" as your correspondent represented them to have been; nor do I believe that their routine of minire considering the disadvantages under which they laboured, is so far behind the present system as many are led to suppose. But allow me to ask your correspondent what he means by this new art of mining?——new, of course, it must be. Does he mean that the mean a level

prove whether or not his remarks respecting ground in the sett not yet explo-be found equally correct.—Redruth, Sept. 1.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS, AND OKEL TOR MINES.

Sir.—Being a shareholder, and having several of my friends holding largely in the mines, I have this week visited them, and the following is the information I have gnate on the spot as to their prospects:—

At Calarrock Cossola the engine-shaft is resumed sinking under the 36 fathom level (99 fms. deep from surface), where there is a good orey lode to work on. To the 36 orthics is a good orey lode to work on. To the 36 orthics are supplied to the state of the second state of the se

At Calstock Cossols the engine-shaft is resumed sinking under the 36 fathom level (90 fms. deep from surface), where there is a good over look to work on. In the 36 east it is expected the cross-course will be reached this week, to the east of which the look has hitherto been found most productive in the upper levels. In the winze which has been suns 6 fms. under the 24 there is a very rich lode; this winze has been suspended, in consequence of there being so much water in it; the 36 will, however, drain it on cutting through the cross-course, when its sinking will be resumed, so as to communicate with the 36. In the 36 west the drivage is passing through a good oray lode, to the west of which, about 4 fms., there is a winze inking under the 34, which is yielding about 4 tons of ore to the fathom for length of winze; this lode is steadily improving in the 12 the end is now in a cross-course, to the east of which, in the adit level, there is an orey lode for 20 fms. long; a winze is now sinking on this ore from the adit level. Then ords lode has not yet been intersected in the 24 cross-cut norite; it, however, cause to the far off, as the distance is driven where it ought to be met with. Although this lode is poor in the winze sinking under the adit level, it is to be hoped that the 24 cross-cut being so much deeper at the point of intersection, the lode when met with will be found productive. From the different points referred to, it is confidently believed the mine will soon be in a position to considerably increase its returns.

At OKEL Tot, the cross-cuts at the 30 are driving through very favorable ground these cross-cuts will intersect the copper lode eats and west of the great cross-course. In the 65 end the lode is improving, it is at present 18 in. wide, composed principally of ore containing number,. In cross-cuts at the 30 are driving through very favorable ground these cross-cuts at the 30 are driving through water, a winze under the 65 has been commenced on the ore gone down in the bottom of that le

Adit. 2 This secti-nited. The fathorns and des is alam laft. The lam lade, amed lade to at the 4 and product, but be seed in the last of the last

anch almo

In the rise in the back the lode has never looked better, the orey part of possint 3 ft. wide, and attill going larger. The 36 is getting now over the fore seen in the 50, when a winne will be sunk to meet the rise in the back groups of the record in this way it will enable the ora to be taken away rand cheaper. In the course of a few months the 65 will also reach the same is and it must be borne in mind the very different position the same is and it must be borne in mind the very different position the same is of the same with the same will be sufficiently and the same will be sufficiently as the sufficient sufficiently as the sufficient sufficient sufficient sufficient sufficient sufficiently sufficient sufficient

WHEAL UNY.

Small Shareholder," of last week, may very probably be a "great" friend of gainagement. It is, however, mere nonsense his saying that Capt. Coade was no "shadow of a reason to suppose" that the was ever stolen from Uny. of common sense, who knows the entirely open and quite unprotected state a floors, and knowing that the stating has been largely, and still is, care neighbourhood, will venture to say that no this has been taken away from cyrts, night have been taken from time to time without the himmeniate g a "shadow of a reason" to suspect it, or without his being able to find it ating everything into account, they most certainly should have appointed a As regards Capt. J. Vivian's recommendation of putting a less number of ratious shafts and ends, there are many men, quite as good authorities, and one are quite as good as his, who would recommend quite otherwise. In gis money "and it is without doubt best to do as much work in as little life. Part of "the results now developing themselves" are diminished sales poer. And although "A Small Shareholder" may him klimself very shrewd the is wrong, and, in my opinion, the management of this mine is at present and the state of the state

he is wrotig, and, in my opinion, we have a superscript of the country to be superscript. Shareholder" must not confound this with "A Shareholder" must not confound this with "A Shareholder" must not confound that it is quite as the late of the superscript of

GEOLOGICAL RAMBLES THROUGH THE MINING DISTRICTS OF SOUTH DEVON .- No. IV.

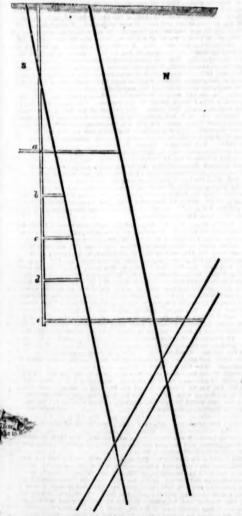
CRION UNITED.—As I fear my description of the relations beBeam lodes and the south underlayer, in the neighbourhood of
Hobson's shaft, was not very distinct, I send you the following
transverse section, which will illustrate my meaning more clearly :-TRANSVERSE SECTION OF LODES AT HOBSON'S SHAFT.

Hosson's SHAFT.
(Scale, 20 fms. to an inch.)
35 fm. level.
55 fm. level.
67 fms., next proposed level.
74 fms., point of intersection of southriayer in shaft.

This section shows the Bean This section shows the Beam lodes underlying north, about 1 \(\) if, in a fm., and the south underlayer dipping south much more rapidly. The junction between the latter and the North Beam lode is seen between the 45 and 55 fm. levels; its injunction with the South Beam lode. junction with the South Beam lode will be about a couple of fathoms below the 67.

BEAM MINE immediately adjoins Ashburton United on the west for BRAM MINE immediately adjoins Ashburton United on the west, adit of the latter mine extends into West Beam, where it is 35 fms. with surface; one of the upper levels also opens into Ashburton itd, but none of the levels below the adit communicate. This mine is parallely a recent working. It was commenced 22 years ago, and fed for six years; during which period it is said to have returned 1000, worth of tin, but it never made any profits. The accompanying wrene section will make the description more intelligible.

TRANSVERSE SECTION OF LODES AT WEST BEAM ENGINE-SHAPT. (Scale, 20 fms. to an inch.)



Adit. b. 10 fm. level. c. 20 fm. level. d. 30 fm. level. c. 40 fm. level. This section shows the Beam lodes underlying north, as in Ashburton lited. The south underlayer lode, however, is here split into two lodes, fathoms apart, but the underlie and intersection of these with the Beam des is almost precisely the same as that of the single lode at Hobson's laft. The tin returned from this mine came entirely from the South cam lode, the North Beam lode ne'ver having been productive; this lastined lode, as seen by the section, was cross-cut into at the adit, and so at the 40, but at both points it was poor. The South Beam lode was said productive in Ashburton United nearly up to the West Beam boundary, but between the two mines a piece of dead ground exists. The tin issed in the latter mine came entirely from one bunch, which extended am above the adit down nearly to the 40, dipping west. Eastward this such almost touched the Ashburton United boundary above the adit; it in the deeper levels it receded westward, and also lengthened in that inction. At the adit the bunch was 6 or 7 fms. in length; at the 10 Adit. b. 10 fm. level. e. 20 fm. level. d. 30 fm. level. e. 40 fm. level.

about 20 fms. in length; and between the 30 and the 40 nearly 40 fms. in length. Near the 40 the lode became poor, and the bottoms are now unproductive. Westward the ends are all poor, and not very promising, but it must be said in their favour that they have not been driven far beyond the ore ground. The working of this mine was again resumed in 1854. A water-wheel was erected, the mine forked, and the cross-cut shown in the section driven 10 or 11 fms. north from the bottom level to cut the south underlayers; a cross-cut was also driven 35 fms. south to cut the Brothers' lode, the commoncement of which is shown in the section. It seems to have been expected that the south underlayers would have cut productive; but this anticipation proving a failure, the mine was abandoned before the cross-cut south was extended half the necessary distance to cut the Brothers' lode.

In consequence of the re-working of Ashburton United, this mine was

In consequence of the re-working of Ashburton United, this mine was again taken up last year, but no operations have been commenced until within the last fortnight, when men have been put to clear up and secure the old shafts and adits. This mine is so closely connected with Ashburton United, that (failing actual results) its prospects must be expected to vary with those of its larger neighbour. Last year, when Ashburton United was expected to make a flourishing mine, West Beam looked up; but now, when Ashburton United is depressed, things are not so promising. The points relied upon are three:—The extension of the cross-cut south to cut the Brothers' lode; the sinking of the engine-shaft 20 fms., and cross-cutting north to the south underlayers, to catch them at their junction with the Beam lodes; and the extension of the levels west. The first point does not look so well as it did last year, for now the Brothers' Mine, in Ashburton United, is deemed a failure, whereas it was then considered very promising. The second point depends also upon the success

Mme, in Ashburton United, is deemed a failure, whereas it was then considered very promising. The second point depends also upon the success of the south underlayer in Hobson's shaft; if it turns out to be a good lode there in depth, it will be worth trial in West Beam. The third is purely speculative. There is no reason that the lodes should not produce another bunch of ore going west; but the present ends are not of any great promise. There are some peculiar complications between this mine and Ashburton United. The West Beam sett extends considerably within the limits of Lord Mount-Edgecumbe's tin bounds into the Old Beam Mine, so that, through a certain portion of the Ashburton United tin sett, the copper and other metals belong to the West Beam adventurers. This is a very peculiar state of things; and if the Brothers' lode should turn out productive, in which case it might be expected to produce both tin and copper, very difficult questions would probably arise. The Ashburton United water also passes through the West Beam ground; and in case the adventurers of the latter mine desired to put in a larger wheel than the last one, or a second one lower down, the water would only come into Ashburton United at a sufficient elevation to go over their lowest wheel, leaving the two higher ones quite dry. Again, the tin bounds line forms a very small at a sufficient elevation to go over their lowest wheel, leaving the two higher ones quite dry. Again, the tin bounds line forms a very small angle with the Beam lodes, so that all through the Old Beam Mine the Ashburton United Company will be out of their sett in depth. At Murray's shaft, Wiest Beam sett comes in at about 60 fms. deep; but even at Parry's shaft, which is the heart and centre of the old mine, the Ashburton United Company will be out of their sett at the depth of about 150 fms. This important fact may account for the neglect of the Old Beam Mine. Again, with regard to the Brothers' Copper Mine, if it were even a valuable mine, it would be worth little or nothing to the Ashburton Company, as going west, particularly in depth, it runs into West Beam right, while on the east it goes towards Mr. Samuel Widger's land, the copper right of which is leased to another party. This proprietor also disputes Lord Mount-Edgecumbe's tin bounds, and refuses to allow working on his land, which, being in the centre of the Union Mine, paralyses all operations in that direction. The Ashburton United sett is altogether, whether we regard the mineral rights or the water rights, one of the most complicated and unsatisfactory mining holdings in the West of England.

EAST ASHBURTON UNITED adjoins Ashburton United on the east. Four

and unsatisfactory mining holdings in the West of England.

EAST ASHBURTON UNITED adjoins Ashburton United on the east. Four or five years ago it was worked slightly as Wheal Lemon, when some old shafts on the side of the hill, supposed to be on the Union lode, were cleared up. The result was not satisfactory. The sett was again taken up last year, and an old adit, driven from the Lemon towards these old shafts, was cleared up; this is now being driven south, and is expected to cut the Union lode. Still further east some old works are tracable in a wood on the south bank of the River Lemon, called Cranover Works; an attempt was made some few years ago by Capt. William Williams to open them out, but nothing was discovered.

them out, but nothing was discovered.

Whiddox and Brownshill Mine is a little more than a mile to the south-east of Ashburton United. The River Yeo, flowing from Welster and the south flank of Rippon Tor, separates these unines from the set of the Devon New Copper Mines. This stream (which passes through the town of Ashburton, and joins the Dart below Dart Bridge) seems at this upper portion to form an approximate boundary between the tim-bearing portions of the northern part of these districts and the copper-bearing portions towards Buckfastleigh. Whiddon is an old mine, worked entirely shove an adit level. A considerable quantity of tin has been raised here, for the adit has good backs, sometimes as much as 40 fms. Some attempts have been made within the last two or three years to put this mine again to work, but as yet without success, although it is certainly as worthy, if not more worthy than others working in the neighbourhood. The tin found upwards certainly justifies a trial below the adit. An old tin smelting-house used to exist at Whiddon, where the tin from the neighbouring streams and shallow mine workings was reduced. ems and shallow mine workings was reduced.

Ail these mines and setts are in Ashburton parish. If we now retrace our steps, we find between Ashburton United and Bovey the following setts:—Great Central, Sigford Consols, South Sigford, Silver Brook, Yarner, and Devon Wheal Frances. These will be described in our next.

SALE OF THE GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS COPPER MINES.—This property, situate at Stoke Climsland, in Cornwall, was offered for sale by Mr. T. P. Thomas, om Monday last, at Garraway's. The sett is about 1100 fms. long and 300 fms. wide, and embraces several large and productive lodes, traversing its entire length. Shafts have been sunk to the depth of 60 fms., the machinery is in full working order, and returns of copper ore being made. The auctioneer feit confident that a very moderate outlay of money, combined with energy and unsminimity in the prosecution of the works, was all that was requisite to bring these mines into a lasting profitable condition. The lease was for 21 years from September, 1850. The royalty 1-15th, with a minimum rent of 201. That property, the auctioneer stated, hat not been brought to the hammer in consequence of its unproductivenees, but because the company could not work together with that unanimity which is indispensable to the success of a public undertaking. There were also several persons who refused to pay their proportion towards developing its resources, and, besides that, one or more Chancery suits had been commenced against the company. These drawbancks had been the sole motive for subjecting the property to a public sale. The property was desirably situated, being in one of the richest mining districts in the kingdom. Very considerable returns had aircady been made, and he had no donbt that, with a very little outlay, a large quantity of ore ground would be laid open, and the mine rendered lastingly remunerative. It was stated that the consent of the Duchy had not been obtained for the sale of the property. Indeed, a letter had been received from the Duchy, to the effect that it must not be taken to in any way concur therein, but would treat the resignment of the lease from Messys. Martia, Greenhow for 1507. A large number of forfoited shares were purchased at 6d, per share, by Mr. Lorck.

FESTIVAL AT WENDRON CONSOLS.—The miners, with their wives and FESTIVAL AT WENDRON CONSOLS.—Inc miners, with their wives and children, partook of tea and cake at this mine on Monday. The weather was most unpropitious, but it cleared up about half-past two, just in time to enable a portion of the men to assemble and walk to church, where an excellent sermen was preached by the Vicar, the Rev. G. B. Boraston, who chose for his text the 24th chapter of St. Luke, 54th verse—"And they worshipped him, and returned to derusalem with great joy." We are informed an application has been made to the reverend gentleman to publish the sermon. From the church a procession was formed, comprising the agents and persons employed on the mine with their families, and preceded by the Porkellis band marched to the account-house, where tables were laid and nearly 700 persons sat down. A happier party can exceed be imagined: there sat the miner with his coult wife and fine healthy employed on the mine with their families, and preceded by the Porkellis band marched to the account-house, where tables were laid and nearly 700 persons sat down. A happier party can scarcely be imagined: there sat the miner with his goodly wife and fine healthy children, the fine muscular sumpman, the intelligent tributer, and the bold tutworkman, with many a fair bai girl, and those who constitute the stamps pare; all looked gratified and pleased, and even the babe scened to enjoy the festival by crowing in its mother's arms. After partaking of an abundance of excellent cake and tea the grace and doxology were sung, and the band played for some time. The festival concluded with the Flora dance, when a party comprising much of the youth and beauty of Wendron and Helston danced round the mine. A bondre and tar barrels lit up the barren moor, and thus terminated a day which afforded great tellight to the interesting assembly. Refreshments were prepared in the account-house for the wives and daughters of the adventurers, and their friends, many of whom were prevented from attending by the bad weather.

-We lately announced that 50 tons of lead ore were CENTRAL MINTERA.—We lately announced that 50 tons of lead ore were about to be sampled; we have now to state the pleasing fact that 55 instead of 50 tons have been sold (50 tons at 14f. 5s. 6d., and 5 tons at 7f. 9s. 6d.). The weighing-day having been fixed for Tuesday hast, and the first since the working of the mine by the present shareholders, they thought it desirable to celebrate the event by dining together at the Miners' Arms, at which the directors and principal shareholders were present, where they enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content, and while they did so they did not forget the working miners, their wives and children, for whom they had provided a good and substantial English dinner, at which eligity persons were present, the directors and shareholders acting as carvers; after which, the men having enjoyed themselves, the women and oblithen were provided with ten, and the whole passed off in the mest agreeable manner. This is a good beginning; and, from the appearances and prospects of Central Minera, it is as likely to initiate if not equal the benefits to the neighbourhood, miners, and shareholders, as the neighbouring mine. CENTRAL MINERA.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

RIVER TAMAR COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The second annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, ling's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, on Wednesday,

Mr. ALFRED SEER, F.R.S., in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. ALFRED SMEE, F.B.S., in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The directors' report was as follows:—

Since the last general meeting the works have chiefly been prosecuted on the south lode, as practical men have agreed that that point has afforded most promising indications of success. Although, the directors have prosecuted their operations with every energy, they regret that up to the present time the anticipations which have always been formed of this property, from its proximity? to the best copper mines in the country, have not been realised by a remunerative discovery. The 70 has been driven with all possible speed; the ground, however, has been found hard and difficult to work, and consequently the progress made has been less than the directors could have desired. The higher levels goesan has been of the best description, and stones of rich copper ore have been continually found. From these indications the directors trust that the present unfavourable state of the 70 is merely temporary, and that by continuing it towards the junction of the kills and granite favourable results may be obtained. A shallow exploring level has been extended since the last meeting: two small lodes were intersected, but as the ground near the surface was very unsettled it has not been prosecuted further. On the north iside a few fathoms have been driven, and stones of copper ore were found, but it was not considered desirable to prosecute the operations at this piace further. The directors have higher they have under consideration the advisability of continuing the adit south, across all the lodes traversing this extensive sett at 60 fathoms below the surface. During the past year one of the directors have visited the mine, and reported that he found everything perfectly satisfactory, and was altogether highly pleased with the operations. The steam-engine continues in excellent working order, no repairs having been required during the past year, and all the other machinery and baildings are in

of which must pass through the property, the directors are of opinion that ultimatery this undertaking must prove to be productive, though time may be required for the development.

Capt. Joseph Cock's report stated that at the 58, and also at the shallower levels, the prospects were very favourable indeed; the lode is of fair size, containing beautiful zossan, intermixed with rich copper ore, and presenting indications of a deep and prosibile mine. A winze in course of sinking below the 58, and now down about midway between the level and the 70, was yielding good stones of ore; the lode continued fix congenial character as they sank on it, and the ground was moderately easy. At the 70, which had been pushed on with all possible speed, a very hard piece of ground had greatly impeded their progress; and although the lode had from time to time yielded good stones of copper ore, it had not turned out as the upper levels seemed to promise. He, nevertheless, entertained the hope of soon having a change in the ground, and that the lode would become remanerative. The addit level on the north ground had also been driven a few fathoms, and had produced occasional stones of good ore. He would remark that Clitter's Mine (formerly a part of the Gunnis Lake sett) adjoined that on the south-east, and was looking remarkably well. It had several the lodes, some of which run through the south-western part of that sett, passing through the granite into the killas. The junction of those two formations was uniformly favourable for good deposits of copper ore, making that part of the sett alone a good speculation.

Capt. 6, Pengilly's report stated that the junction of granite and killas took place in the sett. A number of lodes existed in the sett, with a slight underlie south, and which obtained the influence of a number of cross-course, which were supposed to have been the means of producing the large deposits of ore in the Devon Great Consols Mine. As the underlie of the lode below the 58 was very slight, it was most probable t

Capt. Personals said, from the indications in the 50 and the 58, anyone would have reasonably expected a remunerative deposit of ore in the 70. The present result was quite contrary to what any inliner would have reasonably anticipated; and he would there remark that he should have pursued the same course as that which had been adopted had the mine been under his management. With regard to the hard har of ground,

that might at any moment change.

In answer to a question from Mr. Thousthwaith,

Capt. Pengillt replied that the reason the ground in the 70 was unproductive was entirely in consequence of its hardness.

tirely in consequence of its hardness.

Mr. Nicholis said the Hingston Down engine-shaft had passed through a similar hard bar of ground, which cost 60t, per fathom for sinking, and even then the men were scarcely able to make wages; after which a productive lode was opened upon, and which was still productive. That might be the same bar of ground as that which they at present were passing through, their property being midway up the mountain, while Hingston Down Mr. Packar enquired whether productive results were likely to be achieved without any further call?

any further call?

Capt. Cock thought there was every probability that such would be the case, although it was, of course, impossible to speak positively. The indications generally through the entire mine were certainly very good.

Capt. PERGULET said one reason for concluding there would be a remunerative deposit of ore in the 70 was that that lode in the neighbouring mines was of precisely the same character, and the matrix of the lode was also of the same description. He had visited the mine in company with Capt. Cock, for the purpose of examining the character of that lode and the nature of the deposit, and the appearances presented were of the most satisfactory character.

Capt. PENGULY said, with regard to adopting some other course, he thought ft might be advisable to open on the lodes in the killns. There were three or four lodes which had

been intersected by cross-cuts in the neighbouring mines, the whole of which run through the western part of the River Tamar Consols in the killas, and all within 40 fins. Suppose a cross-cut were taken each way, four looks would be intersected in the immediate vicinity of the junction, and that in the killas.

The Channan and that matter had been elaborately considered in the early part of the company's career, and the course they at present were pursuing was strengthened by the discoveries in the Cilitar's add. At that time all agreed to confine their operations to that part of their sett. As at any moment a change in the 70 might render their property productive, he thought it would be better to pursue the development of that level, rather than make a change by altering their operations. While there were such good indications in the 70, it was thought better to confine their attention to that spec. Capt. Prisoners did not by any means suggest the stopping of the 70, for the work he had proposed to be done was in connection with that in the 70.

Mr. Packer hoped it would not be inferred from the enquiries he had made that the elliphest reflection was cast upon Capt. Cock. The object was merely to according the development of their property.

Mr. Beall was then unanimously re-elected director, Messrs. Thornthwaits and Delamars were re-elected anditors, with the best thanks of the meeting for past services. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors having been unanimously accorded, The Chairman, in acknowledgment, on behalf of himself and his co-directors, said he had no doubt, with care and attention, their property could be rendered lastingly remersative, but that it was only by patience and time its intrinsic value could be fully ascertained.

NORTH DERBYSHIRE MINING COMPANY.

A general mooting of adventurers was held at Mr. Jepson's, Chatsworth Hotel, e. 19, 25, Mr. Wm. Condell in the chair.

The CHARMAN having made a statement us to the prospects and position of the mis and also laid before the meeting a statement of accounts, which showed an actual defi-ncy of 550L, and that there were two large accounts owing, which would have to royfded for at this meeting.

and also laid before the meeting a statement of accounts, which showed an actual deficiency of 550k,, and that there were two large accounts owing, which would have to be provided for at this meeting.

It was moved by Mr. Rooris, and seconded by Mr. Sharman, that a call of 10s. per share be made.—It was also resolved, that in consequence of inaccurate reports respecting this mine being from time to time published, this meeting begs to express its entire disapprobation of the same; and to prevent a recurrence of the evils, the committee will in fature forward for publication in the Mining Journal periodical reports from Mr. Broomhead, or some other authorised person, on their behalf:

The business of the meeting being concluded, the company sat down to dinner, after which the usual loyal toasts were given. The Chairman (Mr. Wm. Condell) then proposed "Success to the North Derbyshire Mining Company," and in doing so he begged to make a few observations as to the foolish reports which were so often circulated in reference to this mine, the last, and not least absurd, of which was that the pumping-shart was broken. It is, and the Chairman, well known to those who have any knowledge of Cornish pumping-engines that those engines have no shaft; they are worked by a beam, and he was happy to inform the shareholders that the beam was a good and as strong as ever it was. He (the Chairman) culy mentioned this case out of a lot of others which might be named, to show the fallacy of such reports, and concluded by recommending the shareholders to betieve such reports only as should emanate from Mr. Broomhead, or some other authorised member of the committee.

Mr. T. BROOKES, the agen, of the mine, next gave an account of the works as they at present stood, and said he was sure the mine had had his best attention since he became their manager, and he doubted not that shortly they would have a good mine. They had that very morning found some of the old men's picks and hammers, as well as some old kibbles, which were exhibited

HUELVA COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly ordinary meeting of shareholders was held at the company's or No. 17, Gracechurch-street, on Tuesday,—Dr. Lawrance in the chair.

climinaries having been gone through, the SECRETARY read the follow

The usual preliminaries having been gone through, the Secretary read the following report:—
The directors can now congratulate the shareholders on having obtained complete possession of their property. The sum agreed to be given in paid-up shares as the purchase money has been handed to the vendors, and mining operations have been pursued for some months past. The property, it will be remembered, consists of four pertenentias or ests, each containing 6000 square yards. At present, exclusive attention is devoted to two of these setts only—the Herminia and the Envidiable. The old works in these pertenentias are found to have been very extensive, an immense number of shafe having been discovered in all directions. Thus, there can be no question but that these mines in the time of the ancients must have been of considerable value; and the expectation, of course, is that there will be found remaining a sufficient quantity of the deposit to allow the works to be resumed with advantage. This idea is not mere speculation—it is based upon the important fact that almost invariably where old mines, having the characteristics of these mines, have been worked out or exhausted, but still to exist in considerable quantity. It is not, however, the intention of the directors to undertake any new and expensive works on doubtful grounds. Their determination is, under the advice of Mr. Petherick, thoroughly to explore the old workings, and to be guided entirely by the result. So far, the indications are favourable. A number of stones of ore have been found in the shaft; and the experienced mining captain at the works is assured from these and other evidences that he will ultimately arrive at the deposit. According to recent reports, progress was gradually being made to the level of the river, and when that point shall have been reached the deposit will most likely be discovered, and the value of these pertenencies be to a great extent decided. A new denuncio has been made by the company in an eligible spot adjoining the Cuchichon,

The statement of accounts, from the date of incorporation of the company, 1858, to June 30, 1859, showed:—

a soot to o alle so, roop, allower.				
DaTo capital-deposit of 10s. per share on 4620 shares of 8	SZ. ea	ch .	£2310	0
CRSalaries, wages, and labour at the mines £3	148 1	7 6		
Tools, materials, &c	123	15	3	
Oil and gunpowder	2	8	1	
Mr. George Williams's account, unsettled	140	10	0	
Accommodation and necessaries for mining captain		18	1	
Traveiling expenses	57	10	1	
Carriage of tools, &c., in Spain	6	6	8	
Cost of exchange	7	.5	5	
Advance to Colonel Stopford	100	0	0	
Furniture	84	5	0	
Rent	33	15	0	
Stationery and printing	50	7	4	
Directors' remuneration	245	14	0	
Salary of secretary	112	10	0	
Fee to consulting engineer	21	0	0	
Telegrams	12	3	0	
Translations	25	0	0	
Assays	7	7	0	
Incidental expenses	30	6	6	
Balance-Due on deposit on shares account £180 0 0	-			
In hands of mining captain				
In hands of secretary 0 18 3				
At the state of th				

Less outstanding choques 89 14 0= 707 0 0= 961 1 1= £2310 0 0
Some of the items in this account will be altered on the closing of Mr. G. Williams's
account. Of the liabilities, the following items are not included in this account:—Law
coats, not yet received; balance of salary of mining captain to June 30, about 70f.; account for stationery, &c., about 13f. Contingent liabilities, June 30, 39f. The purchase
and a royalty. The company is bound to redeem 200 of the said shares so soon as the whole
of the shares in the company shall have been subscribed for, and the deposit paid thereon.
The report was received and adopted, and the accounts passed and silowed.
The Carinkars, after adverting to the pains taken by the anditors in the examination
of the accounts, moved that ten guiness be presented to each of those gentlemen for their
services, which was unanimously agreed to.
Some discussion aruse as to whether during the earlier period of the company's existence
one general meeting during the year instead of two would not suffice, and a resolution to
that effect was suggested, but not pressed.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been unanimously passed, the proceedings
terminated.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINING COMPANY.

The next general meeting of shareholders will be held at the account-house, on the nines, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, in order to give shareholders an opportunity of inspect-ng their property, and to examine personally into its prospects.

The pro	mr and	TORS AC	count for	the thre	e months	ending	June 1	will	ahor	W	
Tutwork	and tri	bute co	st, April	******	*******		£2648	5	6		
90	99	98	May				2580	4	1		
* **	90	**	June	******			2706	17	1		
Merchant	s' bille	, April		******			1994	18	2		
- 40	99	May .					1202	0	0		
20	**	June .					1367	16	9		
Lords' due				*******	£167	14 4		-	-		
Less over	harge	d last q	uarter		44	16 7=	122	17	9=	£12,822	15
Black tin	sold.	fune 1 .					#1671	15			
		June 29					2393		9		
	. 1	August .					3056		0		
Old main	rod-pl	ates, pu	mone. Asc	sold (a	DET BOOK	mnt)	923				
John Tea	rue, fo	r one ye	ar's rent	of Trew	tenement		15	0	0		
Sundries	as per	ACCOUNT	(1)		******		41	4	7-	8.101	11

Balance (debit) Balance (debit). 2. 4,071 1 v. The arrears of call on July 30 amounted to 71067. 15s.; the liabilities at same date to 98017. 7s. 5d. The supplemental account, made up to Aug. 26, which includes all the known liabilities, shows a balance against the mines at that date of 22457. 3s. 9d. During the three months ending June the ground sunk and driven was—Wheal Ver, 35 fms. 0 ft. 11 in.; Trueman's lode, 24 fms. 2 ft. 10 in.; Wheal Metal, 53 fms. 0 ft. 8 in. total, 115 fms. 4 ft. 5 in. Owing to the changing of Borloss's main rods, in April and May, there was less ground sunk and driven than would otherwise have been.

MINERAL WEALTH OF COPIAPO .- The subjoined is an extract from the Mercurio, of Valparaiso: —"Letters have been received from Tres Pantas, giving the following account of this most important silver mineral. The mines of Tres Pantas, are account, of this most important silver mineral. The mines of Tres Pantas are account, the former value. Mines which were abandoned are now being worked with great success. The mine Valparaiso is now being worked with great energy. The voin is a yard in breadth, yielding ores of twen'y marks, and promises a rich reward to the owners. The Busca Laperanas is more abundant than ever in its yield of silver. The

is rich and abundant. The Marquesa and San Antonio are yielding well, as also of other mines. The projected railway will, if carried out, give new life to this dis as well as to the rich gold mines on the Inca, and to the numerous copper mines which the road will pass. With respect to the Ols, a rich mine or mines a little of Tros Puntas, recently discovered, no doubt but it will contribute materially a mineral wealth of Copiapo. The parties interested are expected daily with rich ores. We congratulate this community on the promising aspect of the province, where discoveries will so much promote."

WHAT IS SAID AND DONE AT THE "CORNER."

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The Mining Market has not been so active as could be de business in a certain class of shares has been negociated.

The Mining Market has not been so active as could be desired, although a fair amount of business in a certain class of shares has been negociated. Very flow shares in dividend unines have changed hands this week, especially those of the highest class. Probably this arises from the continued depressed standard, which we hope will revive before our next notice. A demand for many of our progressive mines continues, and orders are left open, but there appears to be rather too wide a margin the tween buyer and seller; still we believe that a favourable change will take place before we appear again.

The usual bi-monthly account for shares was on Wednesday, and we learn that the mane went off satisfactorily. Although this innovation in the mining market has been only of recent occurrence, we believe that the introduction is not generally approved of, yet the system has been, upon the whole, very satisfactorily carried out.—East Rus-EEL shares, as usual, have taken a marked position is busines of the account, and we learn that the business done has generally been favourable.—Histogrov Down shares have been in request, and many transactions completed.—Notifue Downs is represented to be looking remarkably well, and shares have been in demand.—Histogrov Down shares have been very much in request, and although the shares are scares, buyers are found at 14 to 11½—Takin Cossols shares, from the improved position of the mine, have been ingrely death in.—Strar Park shares have been in active during the week as we noticed in our last.—Garat Christia and Unit? Cossols shares have been so active during the week as we noticed in our last.—Garat Christia and Unit? Cossols shares have been so active during the week as we noticed in our last.—Garat Christia and Unit? Tooksols shares have experienced a drop during the last reduced prices.—Ladv Eurita share have exampled hands, but at a less price, whilst Takiat we days.—Mart Assabarahave changed hands, but at a less price, whilst Takiat we days.—Mart Assabarahave bound buyers, and th

lodes being very poor.——From Great North Totauts, we learn that in taking down the lode in the rise above the deep adit, which is about 30 ms. from surface at this point, it is of a very promising character, being 2½ feet wide, carrying a leader of rich copper ore 15 inches in width.

In the Foreign Mining Market, there has been transactions in Cobre, at an advance of 20s. and more per share. United Mexican shares have been aroused from a long state of dormancy, and several transactions have taken place since the recent advices have been received. We are giad to learn that the Coplago Mining Company accounts are of so satisfactory a character, particulars of which will be found in another column. In anticipation of the agent's report from the Worthing Mining Company, some large transactions have taken place, at an advance upon the week's quotations.

Great Carabos and Slade Mins.—Under this head letter appeared in the Mining Journal of last week, signed by Thos. Pezzey, referring to his report of the mine, which was published the previous week. For "correct information" there is no doubt that that report was furnished by him according to best ability and knowledge of practical mining; and so was his letter on Devon Great Elizabeth, dated Oct. 10, 1897, when he stated that the "value of the lode in the course of the opening has been from 30t. to 40t. per finthom;" and, after entering into a calculation of the discovery, states—"We have at present about 22 tons of copper ore at surface, and the lode standing for 1½ fms. long; to yield 10 tons more we should have 32 tons of copper ore of a very rich quality,—as good as broken. This is a circumstance, coupled with the amount of cost, as has never before been equalled; and, having but few of the many advantages in connection with this great undertaking, it cannot but be pronounced as the wonder of the world." In one year and eleven months after the date of that letter, 8 tons of copper ose, including all the accumulations from that time, were sold on June 23, 1859,

From Mr. James Crofts:-The closing week leaves behind it the plea-

of two-thirds of the capital before any operations were commenced, there would be some protection afforded to the specialistics community.

From Mr. James Cropts:—The closing week leaves behind it the pleasant fact to record, that there has been no dimination in the business in shares in British mines, since they continue to call forth all the energies of the market to supply the legitimate demand for investment; and it is a noticable fact that, whilst a large portion of the business emanates from Cornwall testic, thride and mines, as the result of record convictions of their acond and profitable character. It becomes, therefore, approps to state that at the present time upwards of 56 first-rate concerns of this class are in full payment of two, up to four, monthly dividends; and from the success of other proximate dividend ones, there will be ten or twelve added to the list, probably, before the end of the year. In the progressive class, a large business has also been done in selected shares, whilst doubtful ones are (and very property) much neglected—a phase of the shares, whilst doubtful ones are (and very property) much neglected—a phase of the information by brokers and dealers, and the greater caution exercised by the public in choosing their investments.

Amongst the dividend stocks most dealt in have been Wheal Margaret, at an advance of about 10 Jp er share, in consequence of the settlement (as a stated) of a dispute on an underground boundary question between them and Wheal Mary, at in mine in 500 shares, and adjoining Margaret. Providence Mines have also been in great request, owing to fast the same and the settlement of the providence where the settlement of the providence where the providence were also settlement of the character of the lock change from that of "bundy and a settlement of the providence where the providence were also settlement of the character of the lock change from that of "care and the settlement of the providence where the providence were also settlement of the character of the

pince at the very appropriate inn (the Miners' Arms) on the occasion but thry are of a complexion to make him wish he had been present persons assembled, especially as "a good English dinner was provid directors and shareholders," who, when the effect of the pure mountain is taken into account, had, doubtless, a heavy task to perform. The very of the gathering of the miners—men, women, and children—in such proves the importance of the occasion, the report concluding with an internal Minera may one day rival its neighbour the Minera Mine, with dividends, and is worth in the market (1800 shares) about 25,000%. Consots are progressing most favourably; shares in great request.

Central Minera may one day rival its neighbour the Minera Mine, which saying dividends, and is worth in the market (1800 shares) alout 25,000. Catherina (dividends, and is worth in the market (1800 shares) alout 25,000. Catherina (Cosols are progressing most favourably; shares in great request.

From Mr. E. Cooke: The market has not been quite so active dur week, and prices, with a few exceptions, remain the same. Wheal Chifords are good demand, and have advanced to 240%. West Sctons do not fully maintain advance: Wheal Bassets are slightly lower, but are cheap shares for ins Grambler and sit. Aubyn, owing to the decline in the prospects of the lower low cooking and the cooking of the decline in the prospects of the lower low cooking of the cooking of the decline in the prospects of the lower low large number of shares by an eminent firm, largely engaged in mining in the ken mine. Wheal Kitty (Leiant) are slightly cheaper, but at current prices dividends; Wheal Telawuys have been in more demand, while Wheal Mary more offered. Heroisfors fully maintain the late advance, but from what or rise in price has been established the shareholders generally have yet to issue more offered. Heroisfors fully maintain the late advance, but from what or rise in price has been established the shareholders generally have yet to issue curily in their permanence. West Caradons are firstly supported in price, and continues to improve. Providence Mine shares have advanced 5t. to 16t, in the number: this is caused in soone measure by the number of shares having been thus affording an opportunity for small capitalists to invest in them. Trelowed have been largely dealt in. Considering the prospects of this mine, and the number of shares, it is a matter of great surprise that the public have not ere bit homes to a start of the same and the surface of the chapters. The proprietary are highly respectable, and the ment is unexceptionable. Wheal Margaret: Owing to the late dispute with the mary to destine the part of the firm of the propri

REPORTS ON THE INSPECTION OF TINCROFT MEN

REPORTS ON THE INSPECTION OF TINCROFT Rillicose, Camborne, June 28, 1859.—We have this day inspected these following is our report:—South Mine: Martin's east shaft is sunk to the 173, extended about 24 fins. east and 24 fins. west of the shaft; the eastern end two men, at 144, per fin. The lode in the end and for a large portion of the of the level contains tin enough to pay, but not to leave much profit on the western end is driving by two men, at 144, per fathom; the lode of no val 14 fathoms. The first 10 fathoms from shaft tinny ground, of about the at the eastern level, worth probably from 71. to 104, per fathom. A winze level from the 162, cast of shaft, and another to the west, for ventilation The 162 is driven east of shaft 50 fathom; the lode in the end, which per short of boundary, is worth about 71. per fathom for tine—driving by five per fathom. The 152 end is 14 fathoms short of boundary; driving by 144. A winze sinking 6 fathoms below the 149 fm. level, 10 fathoms before by two men, at 104, per fathom; lode worth in the winze 154, and in the choice of the short water, driving by three men and three boys in each end, at 21 mot of much value; driving by three men and three boys in each end, at 21 lef. A winzesinking 6 fathoms below the 140 fm. level, 10 fathoms before the by two men, at 101, per fathom; lode worth in the winze 151, and in the end The engine-shaft is sunk to the 173, and that level driven 4 ft. cast and 4 ft., and of much value; driving by three men and three boys in each end, at 211, je The 162 fm. level is driven west of the shaft 10 fathoms, lode contains a little ing by four men, at 151, per fathom. Downright shaft is sunk 6 fathoms below but suspended on account of cutting water. A cross-cut at the 120, north of halaft, towards Highburrow lode, is driving by two risen and two boys, at 97. Martin's east perpendicular shaft, below the 72, is sinking by six men and the 301, per fathom. The number of men driving levels as above is eighteen, as six; sinking winze, two men; shaft, six men and three boys: total on twenty-six men and nine boys. Martin's East shaft: Stoping from the 162 to 162, by twelve men; clitto from the 162 to 162, by twelve men; clitto from the 162 to 162, by twelve men; clitto from the 162 to 162, by twelve men; clitto from the 163 to 162, by twelve men; clitto from the 163 to 163, by twelve, two men: cotain number stoping, 73 men. On tribute, at 10s. in 11 men, west of Downright shaft. Total number of men in the south mine, 110; b The produce of this is about 18 tons a month.—North Mine: The engine-shaft been sunk since our last visit to the mine. The 154 is driven about 25 fathom the engine-shaft, lot generally containing a little tin, but not in sufficient que pay the cost of working. The lode in the end is not quite out of the cross-cosems to be of about the same character; driving by two men, at about 187. The 154 west is still idde, and no other ends have been driven in this part of the several months past. Three pitches are working for tin and copper in the bottom of the 142, west of the engine-shaft, by ten men, at an average tribute 10s. in 12, and one pitch east of shaft, at the 142, at 13s. 4d. in 17, for tin. The bottom of the 142, west of the supplemental

developed, which cannot be over the stage that the engine-shaft to common with it.—Charles Thomas and Sow.

West End, Redruth, Aug. 1.—In accordance with your request, I have inspecie croft Mine, and beg to hand you my report of the different points now in operation the number of men employed therein.—Highburrow Lode: Driving the 173 sea cast of engine-shaft, by three men and three boys; the 173, west of Martin's east shaft, by four men; the 182, east of Martin's east shaft, by four men; the 182, east of Martin's east shaft, by four men; the 182, east of Martin's land, by two men in the 182, east of ditto, by four men; the 182, east of Martin's land, by two men and two boys.—North Tincroft Lode: Driving the 184, east of Martin's land, by two men and two boys.—North Tincroft Lode: Driving the 184, east of shaft, by one man and one boy; sinking winze below the 90, by two men and or rising in back of the 80, by two men and one boy; drawing water out of bottom, men; employed stoping in different parts, 50 men and 19 boys: total, 87 men 32 Highburrow Lode: The engine-shaft is aunk to the 173 fm. level; the end is exeat of shaft 91. and west 8 ft. The men are now employed in casing and dishaft, to bring the whim kibble to draw from this point. The 162 is driven engine-shaft about 11 fms.; the lode is standing in the north aide of the level length. In driving about 2 fms. more a cross-course is expected to be met with it is intended to cut through the lode, to accretain its size and quality—driving men, at 174, per fm. The bottom of the 152 is wrived away about 5 fms. in level when a whole the stage of the level of the lev driven east of Martin's cast shaft within 15 fms. of the castern boundary; the 15t. per fm.—driving by four men, at 14t. per fm. The 152 is driven cast y of boundary; this end is supended, but little ground taken away in the 20 fms. driven.—Chappel's Eode: Downright shaft is 6 fms. below the 152 % pended, having too much water to be drawn with barrels. The 142 is driven we the end is suspended, and the men are now employed in cutting out the tode the north side of the level, which is 10 or 12 feet wide, and likely to produce titles of tin.—North Tincoft Lode: The engine-shaft is sunk to the 154, wh cast 30 fms., and has intersected a cross-course, which has carried the lode of fathoms; but little has been done, and the larke east of cross-course is small. east 30 ms., and has intersected a cross-course, which has carried in lote solve fathoms; but little has been done, and the lode east of cross-course is small and driving by one man and one boy, at 17t, per fm. The level is driven west of shaft he same distance; the fode in the level, both cast and west of shaft, is from 18 in 2 ft, wide, but of no value, and the ground is hard. A winze is sinking below 12 ftms, west of seat boundary—sinking by two men and one boy, at 5t, 1 Two men are rising in the back of the 80, about 3 fms. west of boundary; the worth 12t, per fathom for copper, paying 5t, per fm. for rising. There are seven in working in the 142 and levels above. The engine-shaft and Martin's east shaft bein sunk to the 173, I would recommend immediately the making a communication the two by the extension of the level from each, to bring all the water to engine sink the downright shaft on Chappel's lode, but as the 182, on Highburrow is ank the downright shaft on Chappel's lode, but as the 182, on Highburrow is that it is will have in draining Chappel's lode at this depth: if the shaft then drained, I would recommend sinking by the aid of flat-rods, seeing that a large tity of ting ground is standing in the 142, and that it goes down in the hotten of the discovered in different levels; the propects are good, and if the present points of or are continued without interruption the mine may be considered as opening satisfactory and the standard continuations, I have examined. I would record and a considered as opening satisfactions.

More men might, perhaps, in a few instances, be advantageously employes. —John Cocod, Ireland, Aug.—In accordance with your instructions, I have examined is mines, paying particular attention to the system of working adopted, the number of semployed raising ore, and those on tatwork. On Highburrow and Chappie's lodes him and 23 boys are employed raising ore, particulars of which I need not recapitulate; so in tutwork, or opening ground, 32 men and 11 boys:—Martin's East Shuft: The [7] of tutwork or opening ground, 32 men and 11 boys:—Martin's East Shuft: The [7] driven east from this shaft about 24 fms.; two men are employed in drivious this which is worth about 10!. per fm. The 173 west is being driven by four men, and is extended 24 fms. from the shaft; this end is worth about 7!. per fm. A wing is said.

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including yi is chiffon yi m's shaft, th

sent west of the shaft, and another to the east, for ventilation and stoping. The strong driven east by two men; this level is extended about 64 fms. from the shaft, all the shaft and the coll is not about 10.1 per im. The 152 east is being driven by four men, and the coll is the stoping of the shaft is shaft about 15.6 per fm.; this end is within 15 fms. of boundary. About 15 fms. of shaft about 15.6 per fm.; this end is within 15 fms. of boundary. About 15 fms. of shaft west, and a part of it may be found to the north of the present level, which the stoping of this ground.—Martin's East Perpendicular; Shaft: Six better that the stoping of this ground.—Martin's East Perpendicular; Shaft: Six better the 100 may be proceeded with the shaft and six boys are employed in these ends, price 21.5 per fathom; the lode of the shaft and six boys are employed in these ends, price 21.5 per fathom; the lode of the shaft capt. Toague, I believe, intends to resume the shaft of it for east can through, the value is unknown. When these ends are sufficiently resistent through, the value is unknown. When these ends are sufficiently resistent the shaft, Capt. Toague, I believe, intends to resume the shafting of it for east the shaft, and to within 2 or 3 fathoms of the treatment of the mine by the one sump-shaft. The 162 is driven II fathoms west of the mine by the one sump-shaft. The 162 is driven II fathoms west of the mine by the one sump-shaft. The 162 is driven II fathoms west of the mine by the one sump-shaft. The 162 is driven II fathoms west of the shaft of the thin 2 or 3 fathoms of the cross-course; four men are sense that the shaft, and the shaft of the shaft of

FOREIGN MINES.

COPIAPO MINING COL	MPANY	-Спесо	MINE: 1	Estimated	produc	e for July
First class dark ore	Quantity	. L	ey.	Price.		Value.
Second class ditto	. 21	******	16 }	1114		
Total	Ontle. 49	7				\$675-68

Birro	Velho, July 28.—Produce for	June ar		156 oits. =	241.673 lbs. troy. Oits. per ton.
From	general stamps	16,547 4,156 1,700	from	4749.6 = 1212.0 = 592.8 =	3.483 3.606
, ,,	Arrastres	1,241	*********	0010	=0.189
P	Praia	23,644 1,512		6554-4	=3.606
	Total	25,156	×		

Total ... 20,166

is quantity of stone stamped during June, it will be observed, is 6554'4 tons, being tanks than during the 39 days of May last returned. The rate of yield per ton last 5066 cits., and that for May was 5.792 cits. During May our returns were used by a productive bunch of ore stoped through in the East Quebra Panella, and from having a larger supply we were able to reject more kills and por quarizone from the champion ground stone than the quantity quarried during June would life. The produce for the month may be considered a good average yield from the stamped.

stamped.

Produce for June ... 25,156 oits.

Less loss in melting .. 140 oits.

why, here was not much opportunity afforded for picking so closely as would have been desirable. The whole of the reduction machinery has been regularly worked during it main, the annignmenting process carried on steadily, and the general operations of the department conducted effectively.

STRARTIONS.—The stone from the East Cachoeira is still treated separately at the laring stamps, and the yield continues-pretty uniform, varying only in proportion as the silies quartied from the mine is rejected or stamped with the proper lode stone. Man the alterations in the hauling arrangements, now in progress, are completed, we had employ the Susanna stamps on a third separation, probably to ascertain the value of the stone in the 55, when the lode there can be advantageously mised.

PARIA—Last month I was enabled to advise you of the improvement effected in working the stone in the 55, when the lode there can be advantageously mised.

TARIA—Last month I was enabled to advise you of the improvement effected in working the stone in the 55, when the lode there can be advantageously mised.

TARIA—Last month I was enabled to advise you of the improvement effected by cutting a water of the top of it. A still further improvement has been effected by cutting a water of the top of it. A still further improvement has been effected by cutting a water of the top of it. A still further improvement has been effected by cutting a water of the top of it. A still further improvement has been effected by cutting a water of the top of it. A still further improvement has been effected by cutting a water of the top of it. A still further improvement has been effected by cutting a water of the tendence the quantity of water previously passing the lobby of the litting of the provided of the

stream, thus emptying the river from that point, the entire length of the rego. This admits of our getting at the sand and cascalho suring the dry season in the bed of the river.

Mink.—In June, although the attendance of the natives in the mine has been pretty good, yet, owing to the Midsummer holidays, the average daily number was lower than in May—in May be daily average was 251-18, while June only shows an average of 237-76. The duty, however, done by the borers and other force in the unite, as regards raising stone, has been quite equal to that for the month of May. There is an increased proportion of killas in the stone quarried in the Bahu Mine, and especially in that raised from the champion ground. The walls of the mine in the east Cachoetra have been a little troublesome. The killas of which the hanging wail is compaced is in some places jointy, and consequently requires more timbering than other parts of the excavation. About 4600 cubb feet of timber have been pat into the mine during the month, with the view of securing and strengthening the walls where it was considered necessary. Our present hanling power is kept constantly fally, if not over, employed in bringing up the quantity of stone required for the stamps daily, and the shortest interruption to this work is felt on the spailing-floors, where, with the present machines, we are unable to get a stock of stone from the mine, the floors being generally cleared every day. The Gamba wheel, when brought to work Edwards's line, will greatly promote the hanling in the Cachoeira Mine, and supply the produce was remarked through the killes, are now working in the lode there, the stone from which we hope soon to bring to the stamps. The general work in the mines has been carried on effectively during the month, and up to the present time we have had an ampie supply of water to keep all the machinery fully at work.

Gold Extracted to Date.—During the first ten days of July the produce was refer of oitavas from 21644 tons of stone, equal to 3-120 cits, pe

plon ground, and rather less proportion of killas from the eastern part of the Bahn.

NEW Grand Duchy of Baden.—S. Richards, Aug. 29: At Schindler engine-shaft very little has been done in the 44 since last report, in consequence of an increase of water from the lode, and the surface water, from a long drought, not being sufficient to keep it effectually drained; it will, however, when the lode and country is drained to the lowest point fall back, no doubt, to its former running quantity. The lode is without any alteration; in the south end it is 4 ft. wide, worth 18!. per fm.; in the north end it is 4 feet wide, worth 22!. per fm. The 34 south is now extended from the shaft 18 fms. 3 ft.; the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, fluor-spar, mundic, and ore, worth of the inter 3!. per fm.; the same level north is extended 99 fms. 2 ft. 3 in. from shaft; we have for some fathoms past, from the large size of the lode, been carrying only a portion of it, which has produced on the average about 8!. worth of ore per fm.; 3 ft. of the lode is in the present end, which is composed of a large proportion of quartz and fluor-spar, with ore intermixed throughout, worth 9!, per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 8!. per fm. South Schindler addit level; is cleared and secured 37 fms. At North Schindler, we have commenced operations by enlarging the addit level, in order for bringing the stuff back to the engine-shaft from the end, it being intended to drive this (the adit) level, and prove the lode between it and Trudpert's level, as referred to in my last annual report. At Teuelsgrund, the lode in Louisen level is producing on the average 8 cwts. of ore per fathom. —Guanaxuato, July 25: Mine united the stuff of the producing of the sper fathom.

United MEXICAN MINING Association.—Guanaxuato, July 25: Mine

is producing on the average Scwts. of ore perfathom. The stopes in Fracients's level are producing 7 cwts. per fathom.

United Mexican Mining Association.—Guanaxuato, July 25: Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: On this mine I have the pleasure to report favourably, both as to the extraction by buscones and the works generally. The sales of the former have produced \$210 in the four weeks to the 23d inst.; the last week amounted to \$262s; and during the same time \$1811 have been realised for ore extracted by day miners, making \$5916 to the credit of the mine. There are now five works, independently of those by buscones, giving ore of an improved class, such as would realise a fair price, and a much larrer quantity of ore would have been thrown down for sale but for the scarcity of abour. The present works by day miners are the two frentes of Dolores to the south-east and north-west, both giving fair ore, of more than 4 varas wide: these frentes are distant from each other 26 varas, and the floor for the whole distance, including the pozo which lies between, exhibits an uninterrupted continuance of good ore. The thread of rich ore, about 34 varas wide, in Santa Victoria continues as the work descends and advances forward. The frente also at Santa Margarita is good, and improving. The poso of Dolores is not at present worked, from want of hands. The extraction by day miners has been 1550 cargas in the four weeks. Though the general results for June were favourable, there has been a loss on the three months ending July 2 of \$1762.76; but the ores on hand at the haciendas were work full \$1000 more at the end than at the beginning of the three months, and the actual loss, therefore, has been trifling, whilst our present prospects are very encouraging.—La Triinidad continue as before, and offers nothing requiring remark.—Quicksilver: The price is \$80 per quintal for cash. Stock in use at the haciendas were work full \$1000 more at the end than at the beginning of the three months, and the actual loss, therefore, has been trifl

the nacienos and in store, 9122 les.

ENGLISH AND CARADIAN MINING COMPANY.—H. Williams, Aug. 20:
Harvey Hill Mines: I have now to advise you that we have discovered at Grass shaft No. 2 an interstratified lode of copper ore, averaging about 15 in. thick, and I have this day procured the sanction of the local committee to suspend shing here for a short time, to enable my driving on the lode itself, as I really am auxious to increase my commission from shipments of ore. I trust to be able to write you more fully by next mail on this discovery, which I regard at present as most encouraging and promising.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED (JAMAICA).—J. Martin, Aug. 6: Stamford Hill: We have a material alteration in the lode sinking below the 58 fm. level, being composed of green carbonate, with some veins of yellow copper ore and prian. The lode is now underlying about 2 ft. in a fathoun north, having two good walls. The ground is a little speedier for sinking. I think our average sinking per month will be about 2 fms. The ground is an little speedier for sinking. I think our average sinking per month will be about 2 fms. The ground in the 58 cross-cut, driving south on the cross-course, is still of a light kilias—a pretty looking country for copper ore, should we meet with the ide. The winze sinking below the 46 to the 58 we expect to cut a communication through this mouth. The engine and pitwork appear to be going on well, and the water is but very little at present. All other parts of the mine are going on well.

From the other Jamaica Mines, no change of importance has occurred.

From the other Jamaica Mines, no change of importance has occurred.

THE SLATE TRADE.—Among the commercial speculations before the public but few exhibit more promising features than that for working the Festinlog Slate Quarries. A company has been formed, under the Limited Liability Act, for this purpose, the promoters having secured the grant from the original proprietors, as well as the plant and machinery on the property, which is sufficient for very extensive workings. A large sum of money has been expended on the property, in erecting machinery, opening tunnels, &c., and several parcels of slate sold, which have realised high prices, and are well known both in the home and foreign markets as the Portmadoc slate. Arrangements have also been made to secure the fee simple of the estate, which it is calculated will effect a saving of 11 per cent. per annum on the proposed capital of 80,0001, and 22 per cent. upon the estimated annual yield of 50,000 tons, independently of the ordinary profits of sinte quarries. The facilities for working are very great, as the slate crops out at surface, there being but little upper soil to remove, while from the formation of the ground the drainage will be natural, the tunnels being driven in the side of the hill. The property has been fully examined and reported on by several well-known agents in the locality, who express the utmost confidence in the success of the future workings, and as the supply of slate generally barely realises the demand and the increased uses to which it is being daily applied, fully warrants the belief that when the levels are extended, and the veins known to exist fully opened on, which it is anticipated an outlay of 25,000%. to 30,000% will effect, large returns will be made. The undertaking appears to be free from that that uncertain character which generally attaches to the earlier stages of sinte quarries, as from the operations that have been carried on slate of a good and durable character is known to exist, and all the elements of a lasting

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN BLASTING .- On Thursday, at the Camperdown SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN BLASTING.—On Thursday, at the Camperdown Quarries, near Lockee, the operation of blasting had been going on, and one of the charge did not explode. Two of the men engaged in the works, Alexander Low and Robert Nicholl, endeavoured to extract the charge, and while engaged in this dangerous work the powder exploded, injuring them very seriously. Nicholl's face, on the right slew was almost entirely blown away by the concussion; both his arms were fractured, the right had being completely blown away, and he sustained other minor injuries. Low was also struck most severely on the right side of his body, and his right cheek and side were likewise much injured. Nicholl still survives, but it was considered impossible that he could live; while Low is in a better position.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT NEAR BRADFORD.—At Grimshaw's Mill, at Idle near Bradford, an engine tenter was scalded to death, owing to the sudden breakage of the cylinder of the steam-engine and escape of steam in the engine-house, where he was

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A remarkable accident attended with the loss of two lives, occurred on the Buteside Railway. On Tuesday locomotive was being driven by John Maynard towards some empty coal trucks which were to be removed. Phillips, the "lachter," was in the act of hitching the tender to the empty trucks, when an explosion took place, and the engine was blown to pieces. Large portions of the bolier fiew in all directions, and heavy masses of iron were projected to a distance of 200 yards. White, the stoker, was huried under the tender and killed on the spot. The driver's body was cut in two, the head and trunk being throw into a pit, and the lower extremeties into the company's yard. Phillips escaped.

Into a pit, and the lower extremeties into the company's yard. Phillips escaped.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION ON THE TYNE.—A coroner's inquest was held at North Shields, on Thursday, as to the cause of the explosion on board the tug steamer William and Mary, while racing against the Louise Craushay, and which caused the death of John Cockburn. It was clearly proved by a master of a steamer, who boarded the William and Mary immediately after the explosion, that her crew, before commencing their fatal race, had placed a chain and a quantity of iron upon the safety-valve to procure increased pressure, and that that caused the explosion. The master and engineman were examined, and as dead men tell no tales, they set the blame of weighting the safety-valve upon the deceased, John Cockburn.

FLUCTUATIONS IN A SHIP'S CAREER.—In 1851 Mr. Thomas Patterson, of Bristol, built an enormous steamer called the Demerara, intended for the West India Steam Packet Company. The vessel, however, was subsequently converted into a saling ship, under the name of the British Empire. From her cradle to the present time she cannot have cost much less in alterations and other expenses than 100,0001, and on Thursday, by virtue of a decree of the High Court of Admiralty, she was sold by Messra. Curry, Kellock, and Co., of Liverpool, for 64001. being at the rate of about 21. per ton.

IRON AND TIMBER PURCHASES BY THE MERSEY DOCKS ESTATE.—A tender by Messrs. W. H. and A. Higgins, of Liverpool, to supply 500 tons No. 3 Scotch pig-iron, at 59s. per ton (delivered at the dockyard), was yesterday accepted by the Mersey Dock board; and the board also decided to purchase (through Messrs. Duncan, Ewing, and Co.), 5000 cubic feet of American white cak. The timber is principally required for bridge planking.

Mining Correspondence.

[We should feel obliged by pursers and secretaries forwarding their reports as early as possible, as we are desirous of still further expediting the publication of the Journal-M my matters are necessarily delayed until Friday, but reports, when not sent to us dije-t from the mines, can as well be copied on their receipt at the office, as delayed until the eve of publication, so much to our inconvenience.]

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—J. Trewin, Aug. 27: The lode in the eastern shaft is composed of blends, &c., with spots of lead ore, and has a very promising appearance. The lode in the 20 end east consists of quartz and blends, with saving work for lead; the stopes in back of this level, west of the shaft, are much the same as stated in my last report—worth 18 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in the rise in back of the 20, east of the western shaft, is producing 4 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in the winze in bottom of the 10, east of the shaft, bas met with no important change for the past week. We have holed the rise in back of the 10, west of shaft, to the winze in bottom of the adit, and the men are engaged stoping both ends of the winze.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—T. Trelence, T. Hosking, Aug. 31: The north lode in the 150, driving east of the flockan, is from 4 to 5 feet wide, producing stones of copper ore; in taking down the north, or leading part of the lode, we discovered a branch of tin, worth quite 30; per fin. The main lode in the 140, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, nixed with ore throughout, but not enough to value. This lode in the 150, east of the hoove shaft, is 4 ft. wide, carrying a leader of ore on the north part, worth 10; per fin. The south branch in the 120, cest of cross-cut, is a tittle improved, now worth 5f, per fathom. No alteration in the new north lode, in the 100, east of the flockan, since our last report.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—James Barratt, Aug. 30: The 24 cross-cut.

our last report.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS,—James Barratt, Aug. 30: The 24 cross-cut is extended 16 fms. 5 feet south from Cox's engine-shaft; ground more favourable. Eaton's lode in the 12 east is producing good steems of copper ore and blende. Eaton's lode in the 12 west is 3 ft. wide, producing a little saving work for copper, and has a very promising appearance. We have commenced to drive a cross-cut north from Cox's engine-shaft in the 24 to intersect Eaton's lode, and, from the promising appearance of the lode in the bottom of the 12, it think, when intersected, we shall have a good lode.

ASHBURTON UNITED.—Wm. Edwards, Aug. 27: The engine-shaft is down about 2 fms. below the 55; the cistern plat cut; beams and eistern put fin, and shall commence fixing the lift on Monday next. I consider the water will be easy in sinking, and the ground is at present favourable, so that I hope to make great progress. No lode has been taken down in the 55 east or the 45 west since I wrote last. Nothing particular new in the tribute department. I hope to be at the mine again on Saturday next (setting-day). Ishall then be able to give a more detailed report. The drawing-machine is on the mine, and now we shall commence fixing it.

BALLYRIGGIN.—D. Macdonald, Aug. 25: We have resumed the sinking of No. 2

I shall then be able to give a more detailed report. The drawing-machine is on the mine, and now we shall commence fixing it.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. Macdonald, Aug. 25: We have resumed the sinking of No. 2 winze upon the course of the lode, which as far as we have seen it is favourable for lead; we shall be able to put a value upon it next week. No. 2 stope is worth 2 tons of lead; to we shall be able to put a value upon it next week. No. 2 stope is worth 2 tons of read, 15 cwts. of copper or per fm. In the south level there is a large vein of calcareous spar showing in the forebreast of this snd, and we propose continuing to drive upon it until the end of the month; this vein is letting out a great deal of water. We have dressed and put to pile 2 tons of No. 1 crop lead, 1 ton of coppery raggins, 8 tons of coppery and plain mundic, and prepared for the crusher 3 tons of lead ore, 4 tons of leady mundic, and 2 tons of No. 2 crop copper.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, Aug. 31: The lode in the middle level, so far as taken down, is about 2 ft. wide, and will yield about 1 ton of ore per fathom. The ground at the shaft is a little harder, and the lode about 18 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, capel, and spots of copper ore.

BENEATHWOOD.—J. Lean, Sept. 1: Since my last we have completed the lift to the 30, put in sollar, cased and divided the shaft, and done other necessary work for bringing down the kibble to hand the stuff, and cross-cut 3 feet; at present the men have a hard bar of ground in the end, but it seems to be changing at the extreme point of their drivage. The lode in the 20 north produces a little ore, and from its general character we may expect a speedy improvement. In the 20 south we are cross-cutting to the eastern lode; in about 6 ft., and expect to have 2 fms. more to drive. The 10 north is opening tribute ground. Button's winze, in bottom of this level, is sunk nearly 4 fms., with a good branch of iead from 3 to 6 in. wide, but in consequence of increase of water we believe it advisable to sus

ornive it advisable to suspend the sinking, and plan the 20 indermeath, and note it by a rise; the end is home within 4 fms.

BOG.—S. M. Redge, J. Kneebone, Sept. 1: We are progressing very satisfactorily in clearing the main engine-shaft, which will soon be complete to the 50, in readiness for the 85-in. cylinder engine. The lode in the 50, driving west, is yielding lend, and promising for an improvement. The stopes in back of the 50, east of Bunting's shaft, will yield full 12 cwits, per fathom: this is a fresh discovery, and will add considerably to our returns. The lode in the winze below the 40, exest of Bunting's shaft, is very promising for a good bunch of ore; indeed, it will now yield 10 cwts. of lead per fathom.—P.S. Slince writing, the men have come from underground, with splendid lead from the winze below the 40, and state they have broken about 4 cwts. of lead; this looks well. We have about 12 tons dressed, which will be sold during the following week.

BRONFLOYD.—M. Barbery, J. Lester, Sept. 1: The lodes in the various stopes and in the forebreast, driving west, are looking well, and yielding full, or rather above, their usual quantities of ore. The surface and dressing operations progress favourably. We shipped on Monday last 20 tons of ore to Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co., per Fume.
BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Sept. 1: There is no alternation of importance; in this prime.

shipped on Monday last 20 tons of ore to Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co., per Fume.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Sept. 1: There is no alteration of importance in this mins
since my last report. The eastern stopes have improved a little. 1 shall get the parcel
of ore shipped this week.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—Geo. Reynolds, Sept. 1: On Saturday last we
set the shaft at 20%, per fathom, and by the end of this month we hope to sink to the 30,
after which we shall commence to take down the lode, where we look for great improvements. We are also driving west in the 65, at 9% per fathom, on a large lode, and much
the same in appearance as for some time past.

the same in appearance as for some time past.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—W. Rutter, jun., Aug. 31: The lode in the eastern end is without change since last reported. We have completed fixing the new pitwork, the whole of which works remarkably well. We shall finish putting in the penthouse today, after which the shaft will be sunk without intermission.

BWICH CONSOLS.—R. Northey, Aug. 29: New Mine: The lode in the 70 west has improved; it is worth 5 cwts. per fathom: we are getting back within 4 fms. under the orey ground gone down in the 60. The stope in back of the 70 is worth 15 cwts. per fathom. The lode in the 60 west is 1f. wide, composed of jack and quartz. The stope in back of the 60 will yield 9 cwts. of lead per fin. The lode in the 40 east is split into several soft branches; the air in this level is very bad.—Old Mine: We have sunk the engine-shaft down to the 70, and commenced a cross.—Old Mine: We have sunk the engine-shaft down to the 70, and commenced a cross.—Old Mine: we have sunk the engine-shaft down to the 70, and commenced a cross.—Old Mine: we have sunk the case within a month. The lode in the 50 is 2 ft. wide, saving work for dressing.

CAMBORNE VEAN.—J. Richards, Aug. 20; According to request I have this flav.

engine-shaft down to the 70, and commenced a cross-cut towards the lode, which I hope will be cut within a month. The lode in the 50 is 2 ft. wide, saving work for dressing. CAMBORNE YEAN.—J. Richards, Aug. 20; A ecording to request, I have this day inspected the Camborne Vean Mines; there is a new shaft sinking from surface, and which is now about 22 fathoms deep, designed to reach the 222 a few fathoms ahead of the present end, where the lode is very large and timp throughout; in fact, a course of this, and presenting the various indications for a continuous in lode, of which there is a great deal of ground to open up as soon as the new shaft is down. There are various and side to up the same the same and of those in the upper levels the 170 I would advise to push on, as the lode is very kindly, and will at the present time produce fall I ton of good quality or per fm. The tribute pitches, of which there are several workings, are producing fair quantities of ore, which are giving a profit to the adventurers. On the whole review of the future prospects of this mine, I consider any capital haid out for the fature only an investment of money, the concern being beyond a speculation. The sinking of the new shaft I would recommend to be carried out with all possible vigour, and the placing of pares of men in the intermediate levels to rise and open up the shaft in the old workings for the more speedy development and essential working of the ting ground referred to. After this shaft is down dividends can be paid at once. With an effective force I think in about 16 months the shaft may be completed.

CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Rich, Aug. 30: During the past week we have had some good stones of ore from the lode in the 30 east, but we have just discovered a cross-course in the end, which has disordered the lode for the present; this cross-course is nearly perpendicular, and appears to be running at right angles to the lode seems to be getting larger; every effort is being made to sink the shaft as rapidly as we possibly can

we possibly can.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—J. Sanders, Ang. 27: We have commenced driving the 10 west of Bog shaft; the lode is still looking very good for lead and copper ore, yielding at present from 15 cwts. to 1 ton per fin. We shall commence driving east next week, where the lode is of much the same character; I consider this place to be very encorraging, it being all in new ground both east and west, and I have no doubt but some good deposits of ore will be met with in this part of the mine. The water is in fork at the 20 in the western part of the mine. All other parts are much as last reported.

good deposits of ore will be mot with in this part of the mine. The water is in fork at the 20 in the western part of the mine. All other parts are much as last reported. CARMARTHEN UNITED.—R. Sanders, Aug. 30: Our new pumping-wheel was set to work on Saturday last, the 27th inst., and is working quite satisfactorily. Since the wheel went to work we have forked the 22 dry, and hope, unless auything unfavourable occurs, to resume the sinking of the shaft by Thursday morning, Sept. 1. We chall commence to draw to-morrow morning, so us to clear the mine of stuff, in order that we may resume driving, stoping, &c. In the mean time the dressing will be carried on in all its available departments. We had some showers of rain yesterday, which have increased our water, so that we have endite sufficient for pumping and drawing, but have not quite sufficient for pumping and drawing, but have not quite sufficient for crushing; but the weather seems to be changing, and I have no doubt but we shall very shortly have quite sufficient for every requirement. Great events in such said very requirement. Great which the new wheel is made and carried carmarthen, for the workman-like manner in which the new wheel is not be a supplement. redit is due to Mr. Bright, Old Foundry, Carmartheu, for the workman-like manner in which the new wheel is made and erected, and also for the energy used in putting it ogether after it was brought on the mine, which did not occupy more than eight days.

which the new wheel is made and erected, and also for the energy used in putting it together after it was brought on the mine, which did not occupy more than eight days.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—R. Harry, Aug. 31: The following are the settings for Sept.:—The new shaft to sink below the deep alit by six men, at 10!, per fathom; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, of a very promising character, being composed of quartz, blende, sulphur, and lead, producing of the latter from 26 to 30 cw/s. per fathom. The deep alit level to drive north-west by four men, at 50s, per fathom; the lode is 2 feet wide, spotted with lead, and looks promising for a speedy improvement. The shallow alit level to drive north-west by four men, at 50s, per fathom; the lode is 2 feet wide, kindly in appearance, and producing good stones of lead ore—saving work. The stopes south-east of No. 6 winze by two men, at 28s, per fathom. The stopes north-west of No. 6 winze by iour men, at 28s, per fath. The stopes south-east of No. 6 winze by iour men, at 28s, per fathom. The stopes north-west of No. 8 winze by iour men, at 28s, per fathor. The stopes south-east of said winze by two men, at 35s, per fathom. The stopes over the shallow adit by two men, at 29s, per fathom. The stopes over the shallow adit by two men, at 29s, per fathom. The stopes over the shallow and the sing operations are progressing favourably.

CEFN BRWYNO.—Aug. 29: Nothing has been done in the driving of the 68, east of Taylor's shaft, since the water got in, as the men were put to rise in the back of the 66, over the stope, to hole to the 44, in order to ventilate the castern ground; this now being done, the men will be put at once to push on the 68 again enstward. The looie in the stope over this level, 40 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, is 8 feet wide, yielding from 16 cwts. to 1 ton of ore per fm. The looie in the stope over this level, 40 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, is 9 feet wide, yielding 16 cwts. of ore per fathom. The looie in the stope over this level, 40 fms. east of Taylor's

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ne, and enable us to set on more stopes in that part of the mine. The tribute pitches the different levels, four in number, are looking much as usual; and still yielding a le ore. The drawing and dressing, &c., are all going so regular, and we have a pretty of supply of water in the pools; and everything throughout the mine is being pushed

good supply of water in the pools; and everything throughout the mine is being pushed off. as fast as possible.

CENTRAL MINERA.—J. N. Dunn, Sept. 1: We are sinking Edgworth's shaft with all possible speed, and are down about 9 yards, with the ground much caster for sinking. We are carrying a small portion of the lode, which is producing good ore; but the principal and most productive part of the lode is standing to the north of the shaft. The 55 yard end, driving eart, is just the assess as last reported. The atopos, west of Edgworth's shaft, are producing splendid ore, and have improved since last reported on. We have completed our arrangement—patting in solar ladders, &c., for driving from the Sawney shaft to cut the cross-lode, and shall commence forthwith. We sold, on Tuesday last, 55 tens of lead ore—50 tons, at 14t. 5. 66, per for; and 5 tons, at 7t. 6s. 66, per for; and of tons, at 7t. 6s. 66, per for; and of tons, at 7t. 6s. 66, per for; and of tons, at 7t. 6s. 6d. per for; and of tons, at 7t. 6s. 6d. per for; and of tons, at 7t. 6s. 6d. per for; and of tons, at 7t. 6s. 6d. per for; and of tons, at 7t. 6s. 6d. per for; and 5 tons, at 7t. 6s. 6d. per for;

per month. About 198 tons of good quality copper ore were sampled on Friday last.

CRADDOCK MOOR.—H. and J. Taylor, Aug. 30: Menadue lode, in the winza sinking below the 72, contains some saving work. The 72 west is a little improved since last report.—Vercoe's Lode: The winza sinking below the 72 is worth 2 tons of ore per fin. The 72 west is worth 1 ton of ore per fin. The 72 west is worth 1 ton of ore per fin.; the 72 east is worth 1 ton of ore per fin. The 72 west is worth 1 ton of ore per fin.; the 80 east is worth 1 ton of ore per fin. The 82 west is worth 1/6 ton of ore per fin. The 82 west is worth 1/6 ton of ore per fin. The 82 west is worth 1/6 ton of ore per fin. The 82 west is worth 1/6 ton of ore per fin. The 72 west is worth 1/6 ton of ore per fin. The 72 west is worth 1/6 ton of ore per fin. The 72 west is worth 1/6 ton of ore per fin. The 72 west is worth 1/6 ton of ore per fin. The 72 west is worth 1/6 ton of ore per fin. The 72 west is worth 1/6 ton of ore per fin. The 72 west is worth 1/6 ton of ore per fin.

CLARA.—Capt. Trevethan, Aug. 31: The lode in the 20, east from cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, with a strong mixture of ore throughout, yielding 10 cwts, per fin.; the lode in the same leavel west is divining by four men, at 01. 10s. per fin.; no lode taken down since we resumed working this week; the stopes in the back of this level will produce about 10 cwts, per fin. The stopes in the bottom of the 15, east from cross-cut, are producing about 15 cwts. of ore per fin. We have now a quantity of water quite sufficient to crush and pump with at all times; we have a large stream coming here from the Bog pound. We sampled 20 tons of silver-lead ore on Monday last; you may expect the different bidings about 5 per fin. The effect. Other parts of the mine are going on regular.

CROWLWM.—J. Rooch, Aug. 31; There is nothing particular to report this week. We are getting on very well driving towards the cross-course; the stratum is highly mineralised, and I have he doubt but that we shall find good cou

level is driven up.

CROWNDALE.—Fred. Richards, Sept. 6: The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 30 still avarages 1½ ton of ore per fin.

CUMBERLAND BLACK-LEAD.—J. Dixon, Aug. 31: All our workings at the mine are progressing very satisfactorily, and particularly that on old men's stage, which becomes daily more and more important as we proceed, so much so that my hopes and expectations are running very high, and I trust I shall not be decived. Taking all in all, I think the prospects of the mine are most cheering.

comes daily more and more important as we proceed, so much so that my hopes and expectations are running very high, and I trust I shall not be deceived. Taking all in all, I think the prespects of the mine are most cheering.

CWM SEBON.—J. Boundy, August 30: The following is the list of bargains and tribute pitches let on Saturday last, being our pay-day:—The 70 end to drive cast of the engine-shart by six men, at 84. 103, per fm., the lode in the end being 2½ ff. wide, composed of clay-slate, copper, curbonate of lime, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 10 cwts, per fm. The stuff accumulated in the 70, west of the winze, during the long drought is not sufficiently cleared to enable us to resume operations there. No. I stope, in the back of the 70 west, by four men, at 63s, per fm. No. 3 stope, in the back of the 70 west, by four men, at 63s, per fm. Yo. 3 stope, in the back of the 70 west, by four men, at 63s, per fm. These stopes continue to yield from 9 to 10 cwts, of ore per fm. A winze to sink below the 80, east of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 87, per fm. We continue to sink on the south part of the lode. The 69 end, to drive east by two men, at 67. 10s, per fm.; the lode in the end at present is small and poor. The stope over the back of the 60, east of the winze, is all taken away up to the 50. The 30 cross-cut, to drive northeast of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 120s, per fm.; during he last 6 fi, driving we have met with branches crossing the end, composed of spar, copper, sulphur, and the ground is getting more spare for exploring. The 20 cross-cut south, the men not having finished their contract, will go on as before. Nothing of impertance has been met with think could be let on tribute. In order to do so I have let a winze to sink to communicate to the old workings below, which will be about 4 or 5 fms. to sink; let to two men, at 190s, per fm. Pour tribute pitches let to ten men, at 190s, per fm. Pour tribute of the old workings below, which will be about 4 or 5 fms. to sink; let to two

good working order.

DALE.—R. Ninos, Sept. 1: Everything at the mine is looking well. At the 37 the Fipe is still about 12 ft. wide, of which it may be reckned 5 ft. is solid lead; and at the 43 ft is at last reported, there being in it solid lead for a width of 2 ft. We have dipwards of 20 tens of lead now in course of dressing, and are constantly adding to it. Had it not been for the fissures in the vein, which have so much impeded progress, I believe we should, cre this, have had double the quantity.

believe we should, cre this, have had double the quantity.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED—T. Nelll, Aug. 20: We shall take down the lode in Bastard's level, so as to report on it next week; the general appearances, as far as can be seen, are favourable. The western stope, on the south lode, in the bottom of the midway level, is at present poor. In the eastern stope the lode continues to hold good. In the back of the midway level, on the north lode, the two stopes continue to yield the same quantity of ore as for some time past. In the new shaft, sinking below the middle level, the lode continues to yield 3 from of ore per fin. At William and Mary, the lode in the adit level and stopes presents the same appearance as for some time past. The new engine-shaft progresses us fast as possible, and in favourable ground for mineral. Owing to the continued dry weather, I regret to say we have no water for dressing purposes in this part, nor yet sufficient in the western; consequently, our dressing operations are much retarded.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—W. Clemo, Aug. 31: We have set the brake shipk below the adit by six men and two labourers, stented 3 fms., at 121. 10s, pe uk below the salit by six men and two labourers, stented 3 fms., at 121. 10s. per fm d provided they can accomplish 3½ fms. within the month we have promised the r way of encouragement 131. per fm. The lode in the shaft, or so much of it as sing carried, is 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, mundic, and spots of ore.

being carried, is 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, mundic, and spots of ore.

DEVON ELIZABETH.—W. Goyen, Aug. 30: There has been no part of the branch taken down the last few days; the ground is much the same as when last reported. I have measured the shaft this day; ground sunk this month 10 feet; present depth 15 fast, 3 feet 6 in.; if the ground continues as at present, I calculate on sinking about 15 or

DEVONSHIRE SILVER-LEAD.—J. Phillips, Sept. 1: Since last report our operations have been confined solely to the driving of the cross-cut, and in doing which we have intersected our western lode, about 10 days ago. Being anxious to see the eastern lode, we continued our cross-cut to the same. We are now driving south on both lotes; the western lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed chiefly of white prian and flookan, sugary spar, and a little blue flookan, spotted with lead throughout. The backs over this end are about 4 fathoms; the ground will, however, rise rapidly going south, so that in a few days the backs will be much bigher, and mo doubt by next week I shall be enabled to report of having a good lofe. The eastern lofe I camot as yet say anything about its size; it is, however, principally blue flookan and gossan, mixed throughout with lead—a beautiful looking lofe. In my next I will give you the length of the cross-cut, and more particulars about both lodes.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—P. Hawke, Aug. 30: Refereings to my last communication.

out with lead—a beautiful looking lode. In my next I will give you the length of tare cross-cut, and more particulars about both lodes.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—P. Hawke, Aug. 30: Referring to my last communication in reference to our present operations, I beg to say that the casing and dividing the Victoria eagine-shaft from the 45 to the 57, 3ft., is onward with dispatch; but until the latter be completed any further cutting into the north lode must be suspended.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—F. Bennett, August 31: There is no alteration of importance to communicate since my report of last week.

DUKE.—S. Cook, Aug. 31: The cross-course in the 50 end, driving north, is I foot wide, strongly impregnated with copper, and looking very good. In the 20 end, west of Gill's shaft, no lode has been taken down since my last report. In the stopes in the lock of the 30 the lode is 5 feet wide, producing good stamps work for time, but in the higher part of the back it is again looking much better. We have commenced stamping with six heads, and with the alterations in the dressing-floors the stor will be returned with a less expose than it has been at the previous working.

EAGLEBROOK.—Hy. Tyack, Aug. 28: Having a good supply of water, we are again

stuff will be returned with a less expense than it has been at the previous working.

EAGLEBROOK.—Hy. Tyack, Aug. 28: Having a good apply of water, we are again pushing on the mine with all speed. The adil level is being driven westward to come over the lead which we now have in the 10; when this is reached we shall immediately commence sinking a winze to the 10; there are now only about 7 fms. to drive to this place. In the 10 the men are rising in the orey ground to meet the winze, and we find some good solid lead rising upwards towards the adil: there is little doubt but that this is the head of a very good bunch of ore, being very solid in the bottom of the 10, and of considerable width. We are also cross-cutting about 10 fms. east of the rise to the south lode, and from finding strings of ore and other indications, we are in good hopes of this conth lode being valuable when we reach it. The 20 is advancing westward, but is at present a cross-cut from the south lode; the ground is still hard, but our progress will be more rapid when the lode is reached, and it will be driven westward to come under the gossam and pipes of our which have gone down through the bottom of the 10. The prospects of the 20 are at present good, but it will be some little time before we reach the best runs of lead. We hope in a few weeks to sample from 20 to 25 tons of lead; the ore is being dressed as it is brought to surface.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Aug. 30: At the engine-shaft, sinking helow

we reach the best runs of lead. We hope in a few weeks to sample from 20 to 25 tons of lead; the one is being dreased as it is brought to surface.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Aug. 30: At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 25 fm. level, the lope is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and copper one—a very promising lede. In the wirze sinking below the 14 the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. EAST GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Aug. 27: We are in fork between the 30 and 40, and I am thinking to divide the lift on Monday, which I hope will enable us to fork the 40, by which means we sigall save putting in the extra timber mentioned in my report on Thursday. We have driven west of the trial shaft about 5 fms., the lode being 2 ft. wilde, composed principally of prian and quarts, with an inclination southerly—a kindly lide. I san thinking we have discovered the back of another lode further north, but on which there has not been sufficient done to form an opinion.

— G. R. Odgers, Sept. I: I ber to inform you we have been backing the lode farther west than the trial-shaft, and the stuff continues to look very congenial indeed. In my lost solvies I told you that we had discovered another branch further north, on which we have sunk about 10 feet, but which I now think is the same, or part of, the above-mentioned lode, from which we have broken stones of very strong mundle, coated with black ow, making a small per centage of copper; hence we consider it looks encouraging.

EAST POOL.—W. S. Garby, N. Tamblyn, Aug. 29: The 130 west, on the old lode is about 12 fms, west of gross-course, the cross-course being 50 fms, west of sump-shaft; it is a large lode, with stones of tim and copper or in it. We are driving-on the south jort of the lode, and teaving the north stand; at this lovel we have cut a case of water, which has drained the 120, so that we have been enabled to set a pitch in the bottom of that level, 40 fms, west of the 130 end; it is set to four men, at 7s. ed. in 11. The 100, driving wast on the south lode, is of mu

80 east is poor. The 70 east ditto, with stones of one. In the 60 east at this level we are still cross-cutting south, but have not yet met with a lode. The 70, stoping eastward, on the south part of the lode, worth about 20/, per fin. for the. We have completed our preparatives for sinking the engine-shalt below the 130 since the last account, and have sunk about 1 fm., from which we shall raise about 30% worth of copper of a lode in the shalf is 18 in. wide, of a very promising appearance, having a granite wait to the north of it, which is quite a new feature in this part of the mise; a syet, there has no granite been enem enter than the 120, each 70 fms. south of the shalf. At the 60, opposite the sump shalt on this, the old lode is the bottom of the course of ore that made the first profit, and there has nothing of value been seen from that point to the bytom, of the present workings, 5 fms. below the 130. Peare's shalt is sunk below the adit about 35 fms., but nothing of value has been seen at that point.

EAST ROSEWARNE—J. James. Aug. 7: In the 43 east the lode is small and poor.

anout 35 fms., but nothing of value has been seen at that point.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Aug. 27: In the 43 east the lode is small and poor.

We have a patch of killas in the bottom of the end, and I think we shall shortly be clear
of the elvans, when we may expect the lode to present a better appearance. In the 43
west the lode is 1 ft. whide, with more mundle than samal, and occasional stones of copper
ore. In the 33 west the lode is 1 ft. whide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. In Hallett's
shaft, sinking below the 33, the lode is again improving, being now 9 in. whice, preducing
3½ ton of ore per fm. In the 22 east the lode during the past week has been disordered
by a cross-branch, but is aga'n concentrating and yielding some rich copper ore. The
stopes in the bottom of the 22, west of Hallett's, are producing 3½ ton of good ore per fm.
Our tribute is without change to notice.

EAST TAMAR CONSULS of E. Tressaure Ana 30. The lode in the 52 could be

Our tribute is without change to notice.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—G. E. Treemayne, Aug. 40: The lode in the 62 south is 2½ ft. wide, and will produce from 5 to 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. In this level north the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 4 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the 52 south the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed principally of decomposed hom-spar and mundle, with a little lead, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the end is very strong and promising, and an improvement..may be daily expected. There has been no lode taken down in the 52

is 4 ft. wide, composed principally of decomposed horn-spar and munitic, with a little lead, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the end is very strong and promising, and an improvement may be daily expected. There has been no lode taken down in the 52 north. The lode in the 49 south is 2 ft. wide, and at present yielding 7 cwts, of lead per fathorn. The stopes in the back of the 52 do not at present yield so well as last reported. The stopes in the 49 south produce on an average 7 zwts, or lead per fathorn.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Aug. 31: Hitchins's Engine-shaft: In the 190 cast the ground in the end is favourable for progress. The rise in the back of the 88 is up 4 ftms.; the lode is 5 feet wide, composed of capet, spur, mundic, peach, and a mixture of black ore, but not sufficient of the latter to value. In the 65 and cast we commenced to take down the lode to-day, and as fra as seen it is showing indications of an improvement, and producing some rich yellow copper ore. I will write to you more fully to-morrow, when there will be more of the lode sean. There is no other change in any other part of the mine since last reported on.

J. Richards, Sept. I: Hitchins's Engine-shaft: In the 100 cast the ground is improved for driving. The lode is unproductive. The rise in the back of the 88 is up full 4 fathoms. The lode, although at present not worth anything for ore, is very promising, in the 66 east the lode is improved, being composed of capel, an abundance of mundic, prian, and rich ore, worth ½ ton or 67. per fathoun.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUSS.—Aug. 27: In the 46, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is

in the operate from the interpreted, using composed of capet, an abundance of music, prian, and rich ore, worth ½ to no r6f. per fathom.

EAST WilEAL TOLGUS.—Aug. 27: In the 46, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 6 in. wide, unproductive. In the 34, cast of John's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, unproductive. In John's shaft, under the 34, the lode is split into three or four branches, and poor. In the 22, cast of John's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producting a small quantity of tim. In the 12, cast of John's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 12, cast of John's shaft, the lode is 18 ft. wide, unproductive. In the alit end east, on the north lode, the lode is small and unproductive. In the alit end east, on the north lode, the lode is 6 in. wide, consisting of quartzand spots of black ore. The stope in the bottom of the 22, cast of John's shaft, is yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fin., and worth 20!, per fin. for tim. In the stope in the bottom of the 22, cast of the same, the lode is yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fin., and saving work for tin. In the stope in the bottom of the 22, cast of John's shaft, the lode is yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fin., and saving work for tin. GAWTON COPPER.—J. Gill, Aug. 27: In the 30 west the lode is 4 it. wide, yielding acod stones of copper ore, and a great deal of mundic. In the 36 west we haveneached the south wait of the lode, which is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, worth 91, per fathome and looks promising for further improvement. No change of importance has taken place, in any other part of the mine since my last report. We sampled yesterday (computed) 48 tons of copper ore.

8 tons of copper ore.

GREAT CARADON AND SLADE.—Copt. Gregory, Aug. 27: We are making ful
regress in sluking the engine-shaft. The 20 end, driven west, is getting larger and more
stitled, and there is a branch coming in from the south side of the end, which will im
rowe the lode when it falls into it. The end driver reast on the south lode in the 20 i
nuch as last reported; a large stream of water is coming from the lode ahead of us. Th cove the lode when it falls into it. The end stream of water is coming from the lode ahead of us. The nuch as last reported; a large stream of water is coming from the lode ahead of us. The and driven west on the north lode is improved by a branch coming from the south side here are other branches ahead of us which will fall into the lode in a few fms. driving the water is coming in very freely; the end is letting down all the water from the additive west of the sagine-shaft; and my opinion is that we shall have a good improve ment in this end before long. In the adit end driven cast on the south lode we have used to be successful to the lower than the south side, composed of prian, quartz, mundic cut a beautiful branch coming from the south side, composed of prian, quartz, mundic cut a beautiful branch coming from the south side, composed of prian, quartz, mundic cut a beautiful branch coming from the south side, composed of prian, quartz, mundic cut a beautiful branch coming from the south side, composed of prian, quartz, mundic cut a beautiful branch coming from the south side, composed of prian, quartz, mundic cut a beautiful branch coming from the south side, composed of prian.

lovel west of the engine-state; and my open on the south tode we have ment in this end before long. In the sait end driven cast on the south lode we have cut a beautiful branch coming from the south side, composed of prian, quartz, mundic, and copper ore, and will fall into the lode in 4 or 5 feet more driving; I shall be able to give you a further account when it falls into the lode.

GREAT CRINNIS.—The lode in the new shaft is looking well; it is 6 ft. wide, crey throughout, and still improving. The 80 end cast is looking more favourable; the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, peach, prian, mundic, and aported with copper ore, giving indications of an early improvement. The altention of genticance resident in the locality is being directed to this important lode, they having become the proprietors of 500 shares during the past fortuight. There are about 45 tons of ore for sale, which is expected to realise 5f. per ton.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, Aug. 31: The lode in the 107 east yields atones of ore. In the cross-cut north, in the 107, the ground is somewhat harder. The

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—4. Rickard, Aug. 31: The lode in the 107 east yields stones of one. In the cross-cut north, in the 107, the ground is somewhat harder. The ode in the 107 west does not contain much ore to value at present. There is nothing fresh to report from the engine-shaft.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Aug. 26: The lode in the 20 cast is still worth 10 rous of bicuche per fire. The 30 cast is yielding good work, and there is more lode standing south of the lovel, which we are cutting into. The 30 west is now yielding at one of blende per fire, and is improving. We shall have the 100 lone ready to sample in a fortnight, and as soon as the new shaft is holed to the 20, which will be in about a month, we hope to increase the returns from 150 to 200 tons per month, if the lode continues at the 20 as good as for the last 6 fms. driving.

ode continues at the 20 as good as for the last 6 fms. driving.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Aug. 31: The lode in the 100, west of Lyle's shaft, as 5 ft. wide, producing a little copper ore. In the 90 west has very much improved in the past week; now 2½ ft. wide, producing sto nos of ore per fathom. In the wings inking below the 70 the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the wings inking below the 70 the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fathom. Other parts much the same as last reported.

GREAT WHEALALFEED.—M. W. Michell, W. Bugelhole, Aug. 27: Our skip-road in Copper-house shaft is now complete for drawing from the 210, when we shall begin at once to open east and west on the course of the lode. The lode in the 200 east is 3 feet wide, producing stones of copper ore, the lode in this level west is 4 feet wide, worth 94, per fm. The lode in the 109 west is 3 feet wide, with 104, per fm.; the lode in the winze immediately over is 4 feet wide, worth 144, per fm.; the lode in the 190 cast is 2½ feet wide, yielding a little copper ore. The lode in the 180 west is 15 in, wide, worth 94, per fathom. The lode in the 170 cast, on a south branch, is 18 in, wide, worth 94, per fathom. The lode in the mine to notice.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Delbridge, E. Richards, J. Edwards, Aug. 27: At the

fathom. The lode in the 170 east, on a south branch, is 18 in. wide, worth 81. per fm. No other change in the mine to notice.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Debridge, E. Richards, J. Edwards, Ang. 27: At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 110, the lode is small and unproductive. In the 110, east of the engine-shaft, the tode is disordered, yielding a little tin, but not to value. In Fielding's rise above the 110 the lode is from 20 in. to 2 feet wide, worth 61, per fm. for tin. In the 100 west the lode is from 14 to 18 in. wide, worth 81, per fm. for tin and copper. In the 100, east of Offord's, the lode is 9 feet wide, worth 21. for tin and copper. In the 90, east of Offord's, the lode is 9 feet wide, worth 212. for tin. In the 90, east of Offord's, the lode is 5 feet wide, worth 121. for tin. In the 50, west of Davey's, no lode taken down for the month. We have the lift down and the rods connected for sinking Offord's shaft below the 100, where we shall commence on Monday, the 29th inst. At Prinniger's shaft, sinking below the 30, she lode is 6 feet wide, yielding low-price stamping work. King's shaft is cleared and secured 7 fms. below the 70; no time will be lost until we see the 80. In the 70 winze, west of King's, the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding good stamping work for tin. Matthews's shaft is cleared from the surface to the 70; we hope in ten days from this time to draw with Harvey's whim from that level. Our tribute pitches are without change to notice.—Weston Mine: Read's engine-shaft, sinking below the 32, is sinking in favourable. We store that the stamp of the wide worth and the stamp of rich yellow copper ore, has a kindly appearance, and likely to open up amon valuable tribute ground. In the 23 cast, on Oats' lode, the lode is 14 in, wide, yielding good stones of rich yellow copper ore, has a kindly appearance, and likely to open up amon valuable tribute ground. We are still continuing the clearing of the adits in the east and west parts of the mine.

are still continuing the clearing of the adits in the east and west parts of the mine.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—R. Pryor, J. Daniel, Aug. 31: Tugg's lode in the 70, east of the cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, saving work. The 60 cross-cut north is extending favourably, having about 6 fathoms more to drive to intersect the north lode. Trebil-cock's shaftmen are engaged in cutting plat in the 40, on the north lode, and will commence to sink in about a week from this time. The 40 is driven east of shaft 6 fms.; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 54, per fm. In this level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 54, per fm. In this level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 64, per fm.—Carameai: In the 48, east of Painter's engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 64, worth 64. The shaft of the shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not to value. Hoskin's flat-rod shaft is saint to the 36 the lode is 12 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not to value. Hoskin's flat-rod shaft is saint to the 36 the lode is 2 ft. of in. wide, saving work; in the winze below the deep adit, east of the shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 31, per fm.—Pitchaboniumis: The flat-rod shaft is cleared 2 fms. 3 ft. below the 19, r fin .-- Pitchabe nnis: The flat-rod shaft is cleared 2 fms. 3 ft. below the 10, which is the bottom of the old workings. The 10 is cleared 35 fathous west of shall to end; the lode in this level is principally standing, and for the most part small. We have now commenced to stope the same to prove its value. The tribute department is without change to notice.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—W. Nottle, Aug. 31: The men have been emploring the last week in completing the casing and dividing shafe above the adit is sking ladders or footway, taking out ground for cistern, exceeding, and drawing a om old burrows, &c. The masons are getting on well with their work.

from old burrows, &c. The masons are getting on well with their work.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—T. Gill, Auz. 31: Wheal Metal: The 122, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal tode, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 151, per fin.; the
122, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal tode, is 3 ft. wide, and looks promising
to improve shartly, but poor at present. Metal engine-shaft, sinking below the 122, on
Metal tode, is 3 ft. wide, worth 607, per fin.—Wheal Vor: The 204, driving east of Bor-lace's engine-shaft, on the main tode, is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of fin ore. The
winze sinking below the 236, east of Borlace's engine-shaft, on the main tode, is 6 feet
wide, worth 507, per fin. The 266, driving west of Bounder shaft, on the main tode, is
§ ft. wide, worth 207, per fin. We have no change in any other part of the mine worth
notice since reported on last week. All our machinery is working well. We have conmenced to erect Metal engine, and hope to have it at work in six weeks from this time.

(WYNDY BADY (WNO) S. H. Powers, Sect. 1. An improvement has taken place.

ed to erect Metal engine, and hope to have it at work in six weeks from this time YYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—H. Rawson, Sept. I: An improvement has taken place ving the middle level; the lode is 12 inches wide, containing a good mixture of t-lead ore; it will disappoint me much if there is not more than 30 ozs. of allver ton. The lode in the stopes is 16 inches wide, orey throughout, and some strings ver-lead solid, occasionally.

HARWOOD.—3. Race, Aug. 26: The cross-cut north is holed to the old drift, which has thoroughly ventilated the mine; this cross-cut has gone through several leads, or courses, having good stones of ore, but not to value—the best mearest the north check. I think it is probable that a part of No. I wein may be further north still. The end of the drift, east in No. 2 winze, is worth at present 6 cwts. of ore per fathour. We have

a stope underfoot here worth 8 cwts. per fathom. which is undercut at present.

which is underent at present.

HAWKMOOE.—J. Richards, Aug. 29: I have had four men working on last week in the bottom of the 10, west of old miners, which will be at noises we have an increase of surface water, which I expect will shortly tall the present appearance of the weather. At West Hawkmoor, I have nine south—present pr ce 15t., stent 6 ft.; we cut a small brunch on Friday, ru cast and west, thickly aported with yellow copper ore and mundle. Shoul take place in the course of the week I will inform you of it.

take place in the course of the week I will inform you of it.

HERODSFOOT.—T. Trevillion, Aug. 27: There is no change of any impert

HERODSFOOT.—T. Trevillion, Aug. 27: There is no change of any impert

He mine since my last report. The stopes are producing the usual quantity of in the different levels no lode has been taken down, consequently there is no change as it. We are getting on pretty well in our dressing department, and I shall sample next time 75 tons. All our machinery and pitwork are in good on

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, August 31: The lode in I engine-shaft continues very large, producing some saving work. The lode in it engine-shaft continues very large, producing some saving work. The lode in the back of this level is worth from a to 5 tons of ore per fin. The stopes in the 100 west will produce 7 tons of ore per fin. The lode in the 85 west is with the 100 west will produce 7 tons of ore per fin. The lode, is producing as aving work. The winas in the bottom of the 85 west will produce 3 tons of fin. Nothing new to advise you of in any other part of the inde. We sam Friday last, computed, 227 tons of fair quality ore.

HOLMBUSH.—M. Secombe, Aug. 30: There is no alteration in the cross-out

for. Nothing new to advise you of in any other part of the mine. We sample Friday last, computed, 227 tons of fair quality ore.

HOLMBUSH.—N. Seccombe, Aug. 30: There is no alteration in the cross-cut dr south from the 145 west. The stopes in the bottom of this level, west of Lemañy are yleiding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 160, east of the disponal sh much the same as last reported—producing a little ore, but not enough to value, western stope, in the back of this level, is producing 1½ ton of ore per fin. The stope is also producing 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the 160, west of the great course, is composed principally of arsenical mundic, interspersed with small branch copper ore, but at present not of much value. In the 132 south, on the lead lode, progress is being made in driving the level; the lode continues large, but is not pring any lead worth awing. The rush of water from the Redmoor Mines at this is considerably abated. In the 124, each of Wall's, the men continue to drive pin of the lode: four men are rising in the back of the 60, cast of Wall's shaft, on a lode 1 to 2 ft. wide; the lode contains a small portion of copper, mixed with arsenical m and wolfram.

I to 2 ft. wide; the lode contains a small portion of copper, mixed with arranical image and wolfram.

KELIY BRAY.—S. James, Aug. 29: There is no change to notice in the 115 cme. ont, driving south, during the past week; the ground is still of a mineralised character, showing indications of a lode at hand. The lode in the trise in the 95 east is 3½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, fluor-spar, nundic, and good stones of ore; here we calculate on a improvement, as the above-named rise is going up in virgin ground, and in the same run where we consider the shoot of ore likely to be met with, which was found further west and below. The lode in the 70 west is 1½ ft. wide, yielding occasionally stones of ore—a kindly lode. The lode in the 70 west is 1½ ft. wide, poor at present, isg looking promising to improve, as we anticipate that we are not far enough west to near with the same shoot of ore which was driven through in the 56 west, looking at the 60 of the ore westward. We have commenced a winze in the 56 about 5 fms. in advance of the 70 end, in which the lode is worth 40½, per fm. for the length of the vince (12 e.). The lode in the 85 east is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and spots of ore—a king looking ore. In the 45 east them has not been any ground driven during the past week. The looking ore tributes in the back of the same level having a large pile of stoff in the way, which prevented the men from working. The lode in the winze in the lotten of the same level is worth 20½, per fm. for the length of the winze (2 fms.) There has her a little improvement in the tribute department during the past week.—Eastern blue way, which prevented the men from working. The lode in the olde on the winze in the lotten of a little improvement in the tribute department during the past week.—Eastern blue there is worth year, the 20th, is not a lottle in the 60 east is 3½ ft. wide, and has a very kindly appearance, compesed of quart. It was a distilled in the 40 east is 3½ ft. wide, and has a very kindly appearance, com

sampled on Friday, the 20th, 153 tons of ore, computed, and it would have been as if we had aufficient water for stamping purposes, and weighed off 714 tons I ewil. 29 to LADY BERTHA.—J. Metherell, Aug. 29: I promised on Friday last to write to prespecting the lode in the stopes east in the 30, where the lode is small, and at present worth more than 1½ ton of ore per fin., but just above the lode is worth 6 tons per had the end driving enat is somewhat improved, worth 714 for low per fin. The grode of our last sampling are—65 tons of from 35 to 45 per cent.; 29 tons, 8½ per cent. 7 inust put in a larger sampling next, if all goes well.

— J. Mctherell, Aug. 31: 1 beg to inform you we set on Saturday last the follow bancains:—The 41 to be driven east by six men, stented 2 fms., at 10f. per fin.; bender part of the lode we are carrying is 1 ft. wide, principally of capel, with some gas sones of ore. I have not a doubt there will be a change for the better here short A cross-cut to be driven north in the 41 west, stented 1 fm., or cut through the low four men, at 10f. per fin. The lode, so far as cut into, is of white quartz, capel, mand and some spots of ore. We shall not lose much time cross-cutting here, but shall on mence again to drive west, as the ore generally runs on the south part of our icle. 730, driven east of the cross-course by four men, at 9f. per fin., stented the month. 7 lode here is as hast reported, worth 6 tons per fin. A piece of ground to be stoped to bottom of the 30, east of Gray's winze, as per bargain, 12f. The lode here will produce above the 30, west of Gray's winze, as per bargain, 12f. The lode here will produce above 2 rons per fin. Rodda's winze, in the bottom of the 20 west, to be carried 9 fl. long, all the lode, by four men, stented 1 fm., at 9f. per fin. The lode is 5 ft. wide, and we constitute the lode, at 12f. per im. We have four pitches working in the ince with 1 fl. for of ore per fin. A piece of ground to be stoped to the bottom of the 20 west, to be carried 9 fl. long,

we a women to many, and this will prove the correctness of my former reports valuable property.

LEWIS.—W. Bishop, W. W. Martyn, Aug. 30: In the 130 ends cast and change to notice since last report. In the 130 ditto the tode is large, and product stones of tin ore. The 129 end, on the south lock, is worth 61, per fathom. The the middle lock, is worth 151, per fathom; the winze under this level is worth 54, per fathom. The manze under ditto i 201, per fathom. The 70 ditto is worth 54, per fathom. No. 2 winze, under the communicated to the rise over the 80; the rise over this level is worth 54, per fathom. The vince under ditto i 700 municated to the rise over the 80; the rise over this level is worth 54, per The rise over the 70, on the south lock, west of skip-shaft cross-cut, is worth 54. Per The 70 end, esst of sump-whim shaft cross-cut, is producing good stones of till likely to improve: we are driving this end by six men, to get under the producity of the rise over the 80, some eight or ten years since, and to get into the West Lewis. The 70 end, east of Wheal Oak abaft, on the new lock, is worth 31, per The 70 west, on ditto, is worth 32, per fathom. Other places much the same as ported on. We are making good progress in clearing and securing sump-while and expectio get it right for driving by the end of next month from the 80.

LLANFYRNACH.—Thos. Pascoc. Aug. 27: The weather continues very driven.

and expected get it right for driving by the end of next month from the 80.

LLANFYRNACH.—Thos. Pascoc, Ang. 27: The weather continues very dry, quently our underground operations are rather limited. I set a pitch on Monday of the 10, at No. 3 shaft, to three men, at 3d, per ton, they to pay all cost, excluding. The wince sinking below the said level, which I named in my last to for the present suspended. The water here has been rather troublesome. The mat present employed getting stone, &c., for the necessary work now being dont new leat is complete, and the carpenter is getting on with the erection of the la with all possible speed.

with all possible speed.

MAUDLIN.—W. Tregay, Aug. 27: The new shaft measured 3 fms. 0 ft. 8 in. and the rise against it measured 2 fms. 4 ft. 7 in.; there are about 2 fms. more drise to square down and timber, and the shaft to divide for footway and hauling; etc ort; but not yet take. The adit end east measured 2 fms. 2 ft. 4 in. driven—so to drive by four men, at 50s, per fm., 5 fms. stent, or the month; the lode here is regular, and letting out much water.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, Aug. 31: The ground in the engine-shaft, sinking the shaft, and letting out a good deal of water. We have put down the lift of put and brought down the main rods, &c., so that we are now in good shafting order, the 32 east the lode is poor at present; I am expecting, however, it will become pre tive again when we get out of the influence of the slide—set to two men, I (m., at & The stopes in the back of this level are yielding much the same quantity of one several weeks past—set to six men, at 33. Se, per fm.

NETHER HEARTH—W. Vipond. Aug. 26: There is no change of importance.

NEW WHEAL VADDON.—P. Floyd, Sept. 1: We are sinking the shaft on the following state of the shaft of the control of the shaft of the control of the shaft of the control of the shaft of th

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian, Wm. Thomas, Aug. 31: The engine-shale is sunk about 10 feet under the deep adit level, and the ground favourable for sinking driving the deep adit level east from Vivian's shaft we have met with a cannier k and the men have been employed driving north-west on the same, which is composed or peach, spar, and gossam. In driving the cross-cut about 25 fms. north on the course we have intersected a new lode, which is about 13 inches wide, and composed mundle, spar, and peach; the men are now driving and on the same. The stope

a fair quantity of silver ores.

NOITH FORTESCUE.—W. Verran, Aug. 31: Active preparations are being mile for the erection of a portable engine of 12-in. cylinder, the water being too much to is kept under by means of a horse whim. We have a 9-in. lift already on the mine, and the engine will be here to-morrow (Sept. 1), after which no time will be lost in getting it to work, when we hope to sink the shaft to the 29, which can be accomplished in two months after the engine is set to work. With a short crees-cut we shall intersect for north and south lodes of great promise, independent of the Fortescue silver lode, which we have recently discovered in this sectt.

NORTH LANGEST A. Morde and 27. Peaks shape in the produce the 84, by nist

we have recently discovered in this sett.

NORTH FRANCES.—J. Moyle, Aug. 27: Eales's shaft, sinking under the 84, by sist men, at 124. 10s, per fm., it he ided is a hout 4 feet wide, composed of spar and pesch, stermixed with both tin and copper, but not enough to value. The 84, driving west Eales's, by four men, at 35s, per fm.; the lode is 3 feet wide, yielding saving work ft in; we intend to sample some of the staff next week, to know its value. The 36, driving west of Eales's, by four men, at 44, 10s, per fm.; the lode is 3 feet wide, composed spar, can, peach, and flookan, unproductive, but looking very promising. The winze sing on Wright's lode, in the add tevel, by six men, at 84, per fm.; the lode is from 15 in. Nide, composed of spar and killas; this winze is now about 34 fms. under the level, and we are sinking on so far without let or hindrance from water. At Hadishaft sinking from surface, by twelve men, at 20, per fm., we are still sinking thread an elvan course, and are pushing on with all the energy possible; we are now dera about from \$20 to 40 fms. under surface.

NORTH GREAT WORK.—J. Murfett: We have let the deep adit end to drive set.

about from \$30 to 40 fms. under surface.

NORTH GREAT WORK.—J. Muffett: We have let the deep adit end to drive set on the main lode by four men, and hope by another week write to you more particular about the value of the lode; we are clearing on other lodes as fast as possible.

NORTH WHEAL HOBERT.—J. Richards, Sept. 1: I am in receipt of your favour of Aug. 20, since which I have visited North Wheal Robert, and arranged with Capt. Gold dan to sample again next month, we hope, at least 150 tons of ore.

It's ft. wide, composed principally of fluor-spar, spetted with lead, and occasionally producing some excellent stones of lead.

FENRALT.—Capt. Jonkins, Aug. 31: The lode in the shallow adit level continues nearly the same; the ground is casier to break, and contains a great deal of mundic, with good spots of lead. I expect to fall in with Bob's lode very shortly.

POLBHEEN.—Ang. 31: The rise in the back of the 42 is not yet communicated to the winze; since my last report the ground has been harder, but it is nearly holed. There is a little tin in the lode, just enough to pay for saving. The lode in the 32, cast of the shall, is 15 inches wide, with a little tin, but not enough to value; but I think there will be tin in the end very soon; the lode is more kindly than it has been, and easier for driving in. The lode in the west and of the sanal, severally loose and easy for breaking when good for tin, but in this end it is hard, and will yield the better. Parer is also a little tin in the 22 cast; the lode is about 1 ft. wide, and is looking more indiffy than it has been; it will about pay for driving; it is in a beautiful stratum of round, and easy for driving. We have set two men to rise in the back of the 32, a little east of the shaft, for the purpose of making a pass to get up to take away the tin ground over and under the middle level, in which I noticed, some two months ago, there was a rood bunch of tin; there has not been anything on It since, but we now intend to put up the rise, to get it handy for taking away by the time we want it for the steam stamps. We have five pitches, set to ten men, at from 11s. to 12s, in the II. We have nearly inshed sampling their last month's work, which I think will yield a little more than 154 ton of tin. We could set a pitch or two more, but, not being able to stamp it yet, ton it is not as a possible, as the floors are very full of work.

QUEEN OF TAMAR.—R. M'Donald, Sept. 1: I made a personal visit to the mine description.

SOUTH BULLER AND WEST PENSTRUTHAL.—G. Reynolds, Sept. 1: I have put the men to lay open the north lode, which we have cut in the adit level, and shall be able to report more fully on it in a short time; at present it is 1 ft. vides, and seems to be improving as we near the civan course. We have broken some beautiful copper ore from the same.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.-W. C. Cock, Aug. 27: We have no change here since my last report.

here since my last report.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Aug. 30: In the 78, driving east of the flatrod shaft, the lode is yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fin. In the 88, east and west of
the flat-rod shaft, the lode is intermixed with copper ore.

and shaft, the lode is jelding 2 tons of copper ore per fin. In the 88, cast and west of the flat rod shaft, the lode is intermixed with copper ore.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, Aug. 29: In the 105 winze the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 111, per fathom. In the 105 end west the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 1½ tons of ore, worth 81, per fathom. In the 94 end west the lode is 1½ feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth 51, per fathom. In the 94 end west the lode is 1½ feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth 51, per fathom. In the 94 end west the lode is 1½ feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth 51, per fathom. In the 94 end west the lode is 1½ feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth 52, per fathom. In the 84 end west the lode is 1½ feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth 52, per fathom. In the 84 end west the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth 52, per fathom. In the 84 end west the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth 52, per fathom. In the 84 end west the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth 52, per fathom. In the 84 end west the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth 52, per fathom. In the 84 end west the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth 52, per fathom. In the 84 end west the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth 52, per fathom. In the 84 end west the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth 52, per fathom. In the 84 end west the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth 52, per fathom. In the 84 end west the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth 52, per fathom. In the 84 end west the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth 52, per fathom. In the 84 end west the lode is 1½ feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth 52, per fathom. In the 84 end west the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth 52, per fathom. In the 84 end west the lode is 1½ feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth 52, per fathom. In the 8

ere we expect to cut the east and west lode shortly, when some change for lay be expected—set to four men, at 2t. 2s. per fm...

ROUTH WHEAL BERSEY.—C. Bartle: In the 20 end, north of the whimde is ½ ft. wide, worth 6 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 20 end, south of Pears

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—G. R. Odgers, J. D. Osborn, Aug. 28: The following is the setting report for to-day:—Cater's engine-shaft to sink below the 28, by nine men, at 161, per fin., which is now 9 fins. below that level. We are sinking to the south of the lode, the ground being of a light blue killas. The 28 is extended west of the shaft about 15 fins. 2ft.; the lode where cut through was large, and producing good stones of ere. At 3 fins. 4 ft. behind the end we are rising towards the winze; we are up 11 ft., and have now from 10 to 11 feet further to hole, which we have set to two men, at 48., per fin. We are rising to the south of the lode, and we occasionally find good stones of ore; as soon as this is communicated we intend to strip down the lode, because in sinking we found some good ore. The 20, west of the shaft, is set to the men, at 31, 10s, per fin. The part which we are carrying is about 2 ft. wide, composed of frish 5 q a 17 at 0 fram, with occas load goodlystones of ore. The ground by the side of the lode is light killas, with branches of spar disseminated throughout. We have placed two men to stope the back of this level (20 west), at 35s, per fin.; in driving through this place the lode was worth about 81, per fin. We have set a pitch to two men at 15s. in 11, on Vittler's iode.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—Aug. 31: The engine-shaft is cleared and severed 2 fine below.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS .- W. H. Reynolds. ment, inasmuch as the lode in this part of the mine, although of a most promising character, has hitherto been unproductive. We believe that we shall speedily be longen good tribute ground in this level. The lode in the flat-rod shalt is large, and worth 10t, per, fathom. In the 55 cast the lode is orey, but not of much value just at present, although, from the appearances, an improvement may be expected. We have opened a few feet on the lode cut in the 50 cross-cut, and find the orey part to continue from 2 to 3 in, in width; but as we are anxious to cut other lodes south, we must suspend operations on it for the present to drive the cross-cut.

3 in., in width; but as we are anxious to cut other lodes south, we must suspend operations on it for the present to drive the cross-cut.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—P. Clymo, Wm. Hancock, R. Roskilly, Sept. 1: The engine-shaft is smit 8 fms. 5 feet under the 84. The lode in the 84 north is 4 feet wide, producing 7 owts. of lead per fm. In the same level south it is 12 feet wide, producing 6 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 74 north it is 3 feet wide, producing 6 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 84 north it is 2 ft. wide, producing 7 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 84 north it is 2 ft. wide, producing 7 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 84 north it is 2 ft. wide, producing 7 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 84 north it is 12 ft. wide, producing 7 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 84 north it is 12 ft. wide, producing 7 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 84 north it is 12 ft. wide, producing 6 cwts. of lead per fm. The winze under the 84 north is at present suspended, until the 64 end is driven under it. In the 44 north it is 11, wide, producing 2 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual.

WILLOW BANK.—W. Paull, Aug. 30: Since the last report the water has been got out of the milee, and all operations resumed. In the 40 cast the lode is large, with fine 40 cross-cut, driving north, is in a fine channel of ground, with stones of ore at times in the clay-slate. The 30 cross-cut, driving south, is without any change to notice. Capt. James Pauli, of Gestnan, inspected this mine on Saturday last, and was highly picased with the change of greund in the 40 m. level.

YARNEER.—J. Hampton, S. McHin, Aug. 30: During the last faw days some of the sumpmen have been putting in a dam in the 20 north cross-cut, and we believe it to quite tight, so that the engine will have that much less water to draw. The rest of the sumpmen this while have been driving cast of the cross-cut, and we believe it to a further than the same lode pre-

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being mais much to is ne mine, sai at in getting ished in two ntersect five lode, which

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MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

LEAD MINING IN WALES.—The extreme drought during the summer has materially retarded the whole of the miding operations at, in many instances, great inconvenience, and the necessity of making calls when, in all probability, had the workings proceeded sufficient ores would have been sampled to over the costs. The proprietors of one of the Cardigan Mines have determined on erecting a steam-nugine, which will, thay fully believe, effect a great saving, and prevent the possibility of a stoppage from want of water again. Those mines that have resumed working are looking well.—At Assey Costous the stopes in the 20 west are worth 15 cwts. of lead per fin., and the lode in back of the 20 east 4 cwts. per fin. The men are fully engaged stopping and opening out good ore ground.—At Brystrat they are progressing as fast as possible at the shallow adit, in order to effect a communication with the 25 for the Newtown and Liandloes Railway will effect a great saving to the company in the cost of carriages, and will also enable them to get some of their barytes into the market, of which they can sample an almost unlimited quantity.—At Bwcas, the lode in the 70 west (new mine) has recently improved, being now worth 5 cwts. per fathom, and is expected in about 40 fins. further driving to be under the run of ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 60. The stopes throughout the mine are turning out good saving work.—At Laxyvanach all operations have been limited, but they are now getting to werk again. The underground water is very troublesome, and on the completion of some necessary surface work, which is being got on with as fast as possible, the men will resume sinking and stoping.

East Hazel.—This sett is pearly central battween the

EAST HAZEL.-This sett is nearly central between the Ashburton United LAST HAZEL.—In his set is hearly certain between the Lebinston On the head the cold many of the head of the cold many the head of the head

od results are anticipated.

HuntingDon Tin Mink.—The new wheel is erected, and the line of obs will be complete for pumping in a fortnight, when the whole power of the present ampliag-wheel will be applied to stamping and winding. The reserves in the back of the 20 will give good returns of tin for many months, and in two months the 30 will be sched, and that level driven under a course of tin 40 fms. long, gone down in the bot-m of the 20. The prospects are such as to leave no doubt of a dividend mine in 1860.

WEST WHEAL MARGARET.—The works are still progressing satisfac-rily, and the men stoping and opening out good ore ground. On the erection of the cessary machinery an increased number of hands will be put on, to sink and prov-des known to exist in the sett below the 50 fm. level; these loads are a continuation those in the adjoining setts, which in most instances have proved highly remunerative

the adventurers.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—The improvements which have taken place in this line seem to be of a permanent character, and I believe the patience of the shareholders ill now be amply rewarded. Situated, as it is, in one of the first districts in Cornwall, have always had faith in its ultimate success, and have frequently made anch assertions to practical miners. These assertions seem likely to be faifilled. If we compare the resent state of the mine with the past, it will be found that it never looked so well bere; several times bunches of ore have been met with, but shortly after found wanting; respectively in the property of the proved state of the mine. If this plan were more frequently adopted in other mines a should not hear such complaints as we now do.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—During the past week the new south lode has been aproving rapidly. In sinking 2 fms. on it, it has become 1½ to 2 ft. wide, and of very od quality; in fact, if it continues as at present, and there seems little doubt of it, it ill make this a rich mine, and add another to the rich stars of the Lelant district.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD .- The report for the general LAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH DEPOND.— The report to the general casting was of a more satisfactory character than has been received for some time past naving been decided to fully develope the eastern portion of the ground. The sinking the Red Whim-shaft has been suspended, in consequence of the generally poor appeal not of the killas and granite takes place not engine-shaft, at which point nearly the whole of the operations have been carried on wels are, however, now being extended east into the killas; the appearances of which grove that the lode is making rich in that direction.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—The works here are being pushed on vigorously is is a magnificent property, and cannot fail to make a rich and lasting copper mine engine, machinery, &c., are in complete working order, and the proprietary appear be of the highest respectability.

TRETOIL AND MESSER.—The 24, west of new shaft, has further improved, and is opening ground which will let at 4s in 1l. The 32, new shaft, which has been opened to reach the run of ore ground gone below the 24, is now much improved and the end is opening ground which will let on tribute at 4s. in 1l. The drainage of Michell's shaft is completed to the 40, and four pitches have been let in the back thereo at an average tribute of 7s. in 1l. The drainage of the Tretoli shaft has caused the water to go down in the deep add ton Hill Park lode; a course of ore was driven through in this addit for 20 fms. in length, which ore realised 1lf. per ton; this ground will be let in a few days at a tribute of about 2s. 6d. in 1l.; this is a most important feature in the property; the mines have greatly improved during the past fortnight, and the returns will will be much increased.

ill be much increased.

PRLYN WOOD MINE.—Here the prospects are as favourable as can be oped for at any young mine, as the adit level upon the caunter lode has opened up rich e for a considerable length, and the wheel will commence pumping in a few days, where rich mine is comfidently looked forward to by the agents. Some of the ere from the lit, assayed by Mesers. Mitchell and Rickard, of Dunning's-alley, Bishopsgate-street and a product of 40 per cent. for copper.

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS COPPER MINE.—A private company has been med to work this valuable property; it is divided into 4000 shares of 11, each, concided on the Cost-book System. The operations at the mine are progressing with spirit d the indications are exceedingly favourable.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—The samplings at the mines are on the increase both in quantity and quality—viz: 93 tons, 15 tons of which give a produce of 15 In the back of the 90 the men are working on a lode worth 605, per fm. The 90 end worth from 127, to 157, per fm., and the course of ore in the back of the level is dipple east before the 90 end; this is an important point to be watched, for if cut in the 90 c it will double the value of the property.

SOUTH BULLER AND WEST PENSTRUTHAL .- The north lode has been resected, and is producing some fine copper ore; the lode is I foot wide, and is prong to improve eastward. The south lode is producing some rich copper ore, and is
roving east, towards the clvan. The prospects have recently much improved.

CHOLLACOTT CONSOLS has not yet been disposed of. It is not the inention that it should be offered for sale by public auction. Exertions are being mo form a company to work the mine. It must be remembered that this was abaudo to owing to any falling off in the returns, but from intestine divisions among the prietary. It is unnecessary here to allude to the disputes that took place, and when the suspension of the workings. The property is acknowledged by all to be more than average value, and, if fairly developed, it affords great promise of making good and paying property.

WHEAL SIDNEY.—There is a marked improvement in this mine; the und has become much easier, and the tinstuff now raising from the levels rapidly aks of a great increase in the next sale of tin. In the 46 fm. level rich stones of tin

ore are being discovered.

GREAT CARADON AND SLADE.—During the last few months I have carefully watched the progress of this mine, so far as I was enabled through the medium of your Journal, and, as one interested, feel obliged to the author of the "Corner" for the (since proved) authentic information conveyed in his article of Aug. 6, the correctness of which was not disproved in Samuel Gregory's letter in your Jurnal of the following week, or in Capt. Thos. Fizzey's report. The quoted price of the shares has much surprised me, as from the amount of work done on the mine, and appearances, so far as seen, every person, I should think, would be emabled to judge of their intrinsic worth; but even supposing, as appears to have been the case, that up to quite recently the true position of the property has not been made public, and exorbitant prices put on the shares (at which prices I learn numbers have been taken up by parties in the country), it must appear strange to everyone that as intimation should be received by the shareholders, and them alone, of the share remaining in the company's hands being offered at par (IL). e shares remaining in the company's hands being offered at par (1/ r instalments, no notice of such offer appearing in the Journal a otherwise.—A LOCKER-ON.

GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBTN.-The levels and other exploratory works re looking very well, and from the prospects it is expected the dividends will continue r a long period. There is a good gossan lode in the adit, of a very promising appearace. The 24, on the north lode, produces occasional stones of copper ore. The 26 is sing driven west. The winze below the 36, at the engine-shaft, is laying open good ore round; another winze in this level is worth 27, per fm.; the 46 west is orth 107, per fm.; the 45 west is worth 127, per fm.; the 46 west is worth 197, per fm.; the 45 west is worth 197, per fm. The engine-shaft is down to the 46 only; the last 10 fms. has been wrought through a good copper lode.

Through a good copper lote.

WHEAL EDWARD.—This mine has seen many changes during the last three years. In November, 1857, the property was selling at 101, per share, or 40,0001; the workings were then confined to the north lode, and large quantities of rich copper ore discovered between the engine-haft and Whell Arthur boundary, 80 fathoms in length, and in this driving not less than five cross-courses were met with; against each cross-course a deposit of black and gray copper ore was discovered. The adventurers, at the request of the present manager, resumed the workings on the south lode, and have snak the seaft from the 50 to the 81; but this sharb being 35 fathoms west of the north shaft, the levels have a greater distance to be driven east before reaching the parallel ground and cross-courses which made all the riches on the north lode. The 61 east, on the south lode, is now coming into the same run of ground, and forthe last few fathoms the lode has been worth from 104. to 121, per fathom; or Friday it was 61; wide, worth from 204. to 251, per fathom, with every appearance of a good course of ore. The end is 15 fathoms in advance of all the other levels, and in whole ground to surface, with a run of 30 fathoms to the Wheal Arthur boundary. With these chances of permanent success before the adventurers, the property is selling under 10,0001, or at 21, per share. I trust that these points may be seen by the present starchalders, that they may be induced to hold on, and participate in the coming success, which they richly deserve.

WHEAL SIDNEY.—The prospects of this mine are very encouraging, and

WHEAL SIDEEY.—The prospects of this mine are very encouraging, and dout strong indications of its becoming a good dividend-paying concern. Capt. C. at strong indications of its beauting a good dividend-paying concern. Capt. C. as and others who have inspected it at various times were surprised at finding such olds in the bottom of the old shaft, and expressed their opinion that, as soon as we argine-shaft was sunk to the required depth, and a cross-cut driven to the lock extrans would be made. In bottom of the old shaft, or 56 fm. level, they have driven is of 50 fms. from shaft west, through a very rich lode; the end is now greatly ed, and turning out good work for tin; also, in the level above a winzs is sunk same beyond the bottom end, where the lode is full 8 feet wide, very rich for tin.

THE HUNT TESTIMONIAL. LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

William Adams, Esq	25	5	0	George Hillyer, Esq 23 3
J. J. Atkinson, Esq	1	1	0	C. Hancock, Esq 2 2
John Atkinson, Esq	1	ī	0	Peter Higson, Esq 3 0
Wm. Anderson, Esq	ī	1	0	Messrs, Kennedy Brothers 5 5
A. Allen, Esq	ī	î	0	Thomas Kittow, Esq 2 2
Arundel Anthony, Esq	i	î	0	J. C. Lanyon, Esq 0 10
Messrs. Bell Brothers	Ã	5	0	Sir Charles Lemon, Bart 5 0
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Mesers. Broughton Coal Company	2	- 6	0	Thomas Latimer, Esq 1 1
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Dr. Barhaen				Esq 5 5
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John Barratt, Esq	1		0	Messrs. Maurice and Low 2 2
Peter Clymo, Esq	3	2	0	Messrs. Phillips and Darlington. 5 5
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Joseph Drew, Esq	0	10	0	R. H. Pike, Esq 1 1
W. J. Dunsford, Esq	1	1	0	John Rule, Esq 2 2
Allan Dick, Esq	1	1	0	Christopher Robins, Esq 1 1
Matthias Dunu, Esq	1	1	0	R. Rowe, Esq 1 1
James R. Eddy, Esq	1	1	0	Messrs. Schneider, Hannay, & Co. 10 10
Nicholas Ennor, Esq	1	1	0	George Smith, Esq 5 5
George Fossett, Esq	1	1	0	Capt. W. Vivian 1 0
P. Le Neve Foster, Esq	1	1	0	Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co. 5 5
Mesers. J. and W. Freeman	- 3	- 3	0	Joshua Walker, Esq 5 5
Messrs. Fowey Consols Mine Ad-				Wm. West, Esq 1 1
venturers	1	0	0	Sykes Ward, Esq 1 0
Thomas Garland, Esq	1	1	0	Wm. Wilson, Esq 9 10
Mr. Henwood	1	1	0	Capt. Walis 0 10
Sydney Hodges, Esq	ī	1	0	J. T. Woodhouse, Esq 10 10
John Hunt, Esq	9	0	0	Messrs. Webb and Geach 2 2
Messrs. S. Higgs and Son	9	2	0	Messrs. Wass and Son 8 3
S. Higgs, jun., Esq.	i	ĩ	0	Messrs. West Fowey Consols Mine
John Hedley, Esq	3	3	0	Adventurers 1 0
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Right Hon. Earl of Morley £10 1	0 0	Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds £1	1
His Grace the Duke of Devon-		Nicholas Wood, Esq 5	- 1
	0 0	Joel Williams, Esq 1	1
W. D. Boase, Esq 2	2 0	T. Ainsworth, Esq 2	- 1
Lionel Brough, Esq 3	3 0		- 5
Messrs. Wm. Baird and Co 2	2 0		1
Messrs. John Brogdon & Sons 5	5 0	James Dees, Esq 2	
Henry Beckett, Esq., F.G.S 1	1 0	Messrs. Esket Mining Company. 3	1
Palmer Budd, Esq 5	0 0	P. Fisher, Esq 2	-
John Bayley, Esq 1	1 0	J. Fietcher, Esq 2	-
C. Wentworth Dilke, Esq 8	0 0		1
Stephen Eddy, Esq 1	1 0		
John Galloway, Esq 1	1 0		
	0 0		
Messrs. H. N. Hornblower & Son 1	0 0	W. Phillips, Esq	
Institute of Mining Engineers,		Messrs, Parkside Mining Co 5	
Newcastle 10 1	10 0		
Fred. Levick, Esq 5	0 0		
James Leathart, Esq 1	1 6	John Phillips, jun., Esq	
H. G. Longridge, Esq 2	9 0		
Richard Marrack, Esq 1		J. Stirling, Esq.	
Joseph Matthews, Esq 1	0 0	H. C. Salmon, Esq.	
Messrs. J. and J. W. Pease 3	3 6	Cart Charles (Th.	
John Pressil For	1 0		1
John Russell, Esq 1	10 0		3
	10 6		
St. Columb Iron Ore Company,		W. Charles, Esq	
Cornwall 2	2 (Messrs. Watson and Cuell	3
Henry Thomas, Esq 1	1 (

JOHN DARLINGTON, Esq., Hon. Sec., 36, Cannon-street, E.C.

THE COAL TRADE.

In the London Market, during the week, but little has been done except on Wednesday, when there were more signs of activity. On Monday there was quite a stagnation, to all appearance, although 32 ships were disposed of, and no decline took place. The number of ships at market was 39; 23 were sold, 9 went to supply gas contracts, and 7 remained on hand On Wednesday there was an apparent improvement in the demand, espe-On Wednesday there was an apparent improvement in the demand, especially in house coal, in consequence of the colder weather. Hartley's and manufacturers' did not partake of the improvement. There were 52 ships at market, 23 were sold, 24 went to supply gas contracts, and 5 remained on hand. Yesterday a fair amount of business was done, but prices did not vary, the quotations at the close of the day were—Best house, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; seconds, 15s. to 16s.; Hartley's, 13s. to 14s.; and manufacturers', 12s. to 13s. 6d.

facturers', 12s. to 13s. 6d.

Two cases, in which the coal trade is concerned, have come before the London Magistrates this week—the one relating to an irregularity in the use of a bill of lading; the other to a fraudulent sale by one of the numerous small agents trading under large names connected with the retail trade. The first appears to have arisen through a dispute between Mr. Hunter, of Water-lane, and Mr. Nicol, of George-yard, the former having sold the latter a cargo of "heap" coals for "East Hetton double-screened nut." The coals were re-sold to Mr. Croll, of the City Gas Works, and in consequence of their being discovered to be "heap" coals were returned on Mr. Nicol's hands; whereupon Mr. Nicol wished Mr. Hunter (firm of J. Fowles and Co.) to take them back. This was objected to, but a proposal, not carried out, was made that the cargo should be sold on the Paral Ferminance. on Mr. Nicol's hands; whereupon Mr. Nicol wished Mr. Hunter (firm of J. Fowles and Co.) to take them back. This was objected to, but a proposal, not carried out, was made that the cargo should be sold on the Coal Exchange, and the loss divided. Upon a second transaction Mr. Hunter handed bills of lading to Mr. Nicol, who passed them to his principal in the purchase, endorsing them "For Self and John Fowles and Co., Jno. Nicol and Co.;" but Mr. Nicol refused to settle with Mr. Hunter unless his firm made some arrangement about the previous cargo they had delivered to him. Thus Mr. Hunter was "foiled at his own deep game;" and, feeling his position very acutely, sought to pay the debt due to Mr. Nicol by obtaining a summons against him at the Mansion House, charging him "that he did, being the bailee of a certain warrant for delivery of 148 chaldrons of coals, the property of Henry Hunter and another, unlawfully convert the warrant to his own use, and thereby did feloniously steal, take, and carry away the same, contrary to the statutes 20 and 21 Vict., c. 54.

convert the warrant to his own use, and thereby did feloniously steal, take, and carry away the same, contrary to the statutes 20 and 21 Vict., c. 54, sec. 4, commonly known as the Fraudulent Trustees Act." The Lord Mayor adjourned the case until Monday to take time to consider his decision, Mr. Nicol entering into his own recognisance to appear again.

The second case is one which will do more injury to the trade in inland than in seaborne coal. A letter was addressed by a gentlemen at the westend, ordering 12 tons of "Silkstone" of the Great Northern Railway Company, but by some accident or collusion the letter fell into the hands of a small dealer trading under the name of the "Great Northern Railway Company," and an inferior coal was supplied instead of that ordered; but as it was difficult to prove that the coals were not Silkstone, although probably of the most inferior description, the ease could not be proceeded with. This should act as a caution to persons purchasing Silkstone coals, and should remind them that the precise class of coal—Chambers's Silkstone, for instance—should be ordered, and care taken that, if the order be sent to the Great Northern Railway and the coals be forwarded by a small trader, they are not received. trader, they are not received.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.—A telegram, viá Marseilles, announces the loss of the Northum steamer, on August 20, with the Australian July mail, near the Nautilus Reef, off Jeddah, in the Red Sea. All the passengers and chief part of the mails were landed on an adjacent island. Arrangements have been made to convey the passengers and bags back to Aden in the Benares and Cyclops, there to await the arrival of the Simila. The lost portion of the mails are most probably those from Sydney, from the fact of that colony's mails being the first placed on board.

KING'S COLLEGE.—The course of mineralogy will this session co KING'S COLLEGE.—The course of mineralogy will this session commence in October with a description of the physical, and chemical characters of minerals in general, as well as a minute detail of all the substances entering into the composition of rocks, and of those minerals which are also used in the arts. These will be litustrated by an extensive collection of characteristic specimens, and diagrams of the principal crystalline form. Prof. Tennant will not commence the lectures on Geology as applied to Engineering, Architecture, Agriculture, and Mining until after Easter. The students are accompanied by the Professor to the Museum of Economic Geology, the British Museum, and other public institutions, and also on excursions in the country. The engineering workshops are under the superintendence of Mr. G. A. Timme; and Mr. H. J. Castle will lecture on Fractical Surveying and Levelling.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the eek ending August 28 amounted to 11,897t. 4s.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending August 27, 627, 16s, 4d.; number of passengers, 15,076.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, September 2, 1859.

COPPER. & S. C.	BRASS. PUT. 10.
Copper wirep. ib. 0 1 2	Sheets 10%d11%d.
ditto tubes m 0 1 21/4-0 1 23/4	Wire 101/4d
Sheathing & bolts 0 1 0	Tubes 125d18d.
Bottoms 0 1 01/4	FORESON STEEL. Per Ton.
Old (Exchange) 0 0 10%	
Best selectedp. ton 110 10 0	Swedish, in kegs (roiled) 17 10 0
Fough cake 107 10 0	(hammered). 19 0 0
Tile 107 10 0	Ditto, in faggots 21 10 0-22 0 0
Barra Barra 110 0 0-111 0 0	English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0 0
IRON. Per Ton.	" Spindle 30 0 0
Bars, Welsh, in London. 6 17 6-7 0 0	QUICESILVEE 7 0 0 p. bottle
Ditto, to arrive 6 12 6	SPECTER. Per Ton.
Nail rods 7 10 0	Foreign 21 0 0-21 5 0
" Stafford. in London 7 15 0-9 0 0	To arrive 21 15 0
Bars ditto 8 5 0- 9 10 0	
Hoops ditto 9 0 0- 9 15 0	ZINC.
Sheets, single 9 5 0-10 10 0	In sheets 28 0 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales 3 15 0- 4 15 0	TIN.
Refined metal, ditto 4 10 0- 5 5 0	English, blocks186 0 0
Bars, common, ditto 6 0 0-6 5 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 137 0 0
Ditto, merchant, in Tees 6 10 0-6 15 0	Ditto, Refined
Ditto, railway, in Wales 6 0 0-6 5 0	Banca144 0 0
Ditto, Swed. in London. 11 10 0-16 0 0	Straits
To arrive 12 5 0	Straits
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 2 13 0- 2 15 0	TIN-PLATES.
Ditto, f.o. b. in Tees 2 10 0-2 11 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 11 6- 1 13 6
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees 2 8 6- 2 10 0	IX Ditto 1st quality , 1 17 6- 1 19 6
Staffordshire Forge Pig. 3 10 0- 3 12 6	IC Ditto 2d quality 1 9 6- 1 11 0
Welsh Forge Pig	IX Ditto 2d quality , 1 15 6- 1 17 0
LEAD.	IC Coke 1 7 6
English Plg 22 10 0-23 0 0	IX Ditto p 1 13 6
Ditto sheet 23 5 0-23 10 0	Canada platesp. ton 18 0 0-13 10 0
Ditto red lead 23 15 0-24 0 0	In London ; 20s. less at the works.
Ditto white 30 0 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing p. lb. 10d.
Ditto patent shot 26 0 0-	Indian Charcoal Pigs
Spanish 22 0 0-	in London 6 10 0
Spanish 22 0 0	In London)

At the works, Is. to Is. 6d. per box less.

Remarks.—Our market has not exhibited signs of any material alteration in the aspect of affairs, although, if there be a turn in either direction, it favours a somewhat better demand, but at the same time to such a trifling extent that it can scarcely be considered necessary to notice it as having any influence on the fature range of prices; indeed, so unimportant that it leaves our market in a similar position as last reported—sellers tolerably firm, buyers exceedingly limited at current rates.

Copper.—Fixed rates have been adhered to by the smelters, not so much on account of the magnitude of the transactions proving sufficient to realise readily, but simply that, according to the standard, they state no margin exists to admit of any decline at present in the prices of manufactured. A temporary improvement in the demand may, perhaps, for a short time assist in maintaining current prices, yet the stocks of foreign qualities are heavy, and move off slowly, only at a considerable concession when sold in large lots. A few small orders for shipment and consumption occasionally being given out, naturally tend to uphold an undecided and apparently drooping market.

when sold in large lots. A few small orders for shipment and consumption occasionally being given out, naturally tend to uphold an undecided and apparently drooping market.

IRON.—The enquiries for rail and bars have been of a limited character; nevertheless, ironmasters have evinced no disposition to reduce quotations. On the contrary, orders at 28. 6d. to 5s. per ton less than current rates have been declined, and the market closes steady at 5l. 17s. 6d. to 6l. per ton for bars, and 6l. to 6l. 2s. 6d. for rails, f.o.b. at the works; 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 10s. in Liverpool, and 6l. 12s. 6d. fo.b. in London. No change is visible in the demand for Staffordshire kinds, and former rates are still quoted. Several parcels of Swedish bars have arrived; importers are anxious to realise, but buyers do not come forward for any large quantity above 1ll. per ton, and rather than accept this low price, sellers prefer warehousing. Scotch pigs have gradually become easier, mixed numbers being quoted on Change 62s. 3d. cash, g.m.b., f.o.b. in Glasgow.

Lead.—A fair amount of business has been transacted at little lower rates, principally for export. The home trade, since the strike amongst the builders, has been greatly interfered with; many orders are suspended, and scarcely any have been given out lately.

Spelter.—There has been very little doing in this metal; a few sales have been effected at 2ll; buyers limited at 20l. 15s. Stocks increased to upwards of 5000 tons.

Tin.—English is unaltered; a moderate demand continues at present prices. Straits has declined to 138l., but no buyers appear above 136l. 13rl. Banca, 144l., nominal.

Tin Plates.—The demand has somewhat slackened.

QUICKSILVER.—The recent arrivals are sufficient to satisfy all requirements river 7l. ter bottle of 75 lbs.

QUICKSILVER .- The recent arrivals are sufficient to satisfy all requirents; price, 71. per bottle of 75 lbs.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.—A quiet tone pervades our metal market, and transactions are, if anything, more limited than they have been for some weeks past. No actual alteration in prices has been announced during the past week, notwithstanding the absence of any active demand, but for a good specification of manufactured iron of general descriptions sellers could be found at rates under current quotations. Business in Scotch pig-iron has been limited, prices during the week have remained steady, and g.m.b. specification of manufactured iron of general descriptions sellers could be found at rates under current quotations. Business in Scotch pig-iron has been limited; prices during the week have remained steady, and g.m.b., mixed numbers, f.o.b. in Glasgow, storekeepers' warrants, may be quoted at 52s. 6d. per ton. The shipments are large, being 13,711 tons, against 12,264 tons for the corresponding week of last year. Tin and copper are both quiet, and prices remain unchanged. Tin-plates can be bought on easier terms. In lead prices are lower. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 6d. 10s. to 6d. 15s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 136l. per ton; common bar, 137l.; refined block, 142l.—Tin-plates; Charcoal, IC, 32s. 6d. to 33s. per box; coke, IC, 26s. to 27s.—Lead: English sheet, 23l. per ton; English pig, 22l.—Copper: Cake and tile, 107l. 10s. per ion; best selected, 110l. 10s.; sheathing and bolt, 1s. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30l. to 40l. per ton; spring, 18l. to 24l.; cast and shear, 50l. to 60l. per ton.

GLASGOW, SEPT. 1 .- Since our last the market has been rather droop-GLASOOW, SEFT. I.—Since our last the market has been rather drooping, and little business done. To-day we are firmer, but little disposition is shown to do business. The closing quotations are—Mixed numbers, warrants, 52s. 44d.; mixed numbers, makers, 52s. 6d.; No. 1, Gartsherrie, 55s. 6d. The stock in store is 140,200 tons, against which warrants are in circulation for 135,700 tons. The shipments for the week are—Foreign, 5524 tons; coastwise, 9187 tons = 13,711 tons, against 12,264 tons for the corresponding week of last year.

VALPARAISO, JULY 15.—Advices from England still keep down the price of copper; buyers offer \$18 per qql. cash, but holders ask \$18.50; cres and requius have failen in proportion; silver bars, pure, \$10.49% per marc. Coal in good demand, and many orders yet unfaifilled. Some lots of nitrate of soda have changed hands at \$2.25 cash, and others at \$2.50 on return of bills; a large sale was about being effected at \$2.156, payable on return of bills.

The MINING MARKET has continued to occupy a good position, for lthough the activity has been less apparent, a fair amount of business has been done, and the number of distinct mines the shares in which have changed hands has been considerably larger than usual-a satisfactory changed hands has been considerably larger than usual—a satisfactory proof that the appreciation of mining property by the general public is extending. The dividend mines which have been most in request are Wheal Clifford, West Caradon, Great South Tolgas, West Seton, East Basset, Herodsfoot, Providence, Margaret, Tincroft, and Mary Ann; and the progressive mines Wheal Unity, East Grenville, North Downs, East Carn Brea, Cook's Kitchen, East Rassell, Stray Park, Ludcott, and Pendeen. Wheal Unity shares have been largely dealt in, and leave off at 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.; one of the points to which we have alluded—catting the lode in the 30 cross-cut from engine-shaft—has been accomplished, the lode having, been met with worth 6? per fm., and improving. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 3 to 3½; in our last a clerical error occurred in the quotation of these shares. Wheal Margaret were flat, at 47½ to 50, sellers, up to Thursday morning, but rose soon after to 56, buyers, in consequence of telegrams. morning, but rose soon after to 56, buyers, in consequence of telegrams being sent up that the dispute with Wheal Mary was settled in favour of Margaret. Providence rose to 45, ex div., but dropped to 421, sellers, and leave off at 42 to 44. Herodsfoot have been dealt in at prices varying leave off at 42 to 44. Herodsfoot have been dealt in at prices varying from 14 to 14½, and leave off at 14 to 14½; the next sampling will be 75 tons, of as good quality ore as the last. Tolcarne sbares have advanced to 1, 1½, in consequence of an improvement. Treloweth have for some years been totally unsaleable, although the mine has been steadily improving; this week, however, a demand sprung up for them at 2½ to 3, and leave off 3½ to 4, and a large business doing. East Russell rose to 9, 9½ buyers, but receded again to 8½, sellers, and leave off 8½ to 8½. Wheal Clifford have been in demand at 230, and leave off 240 to 245, buyers. Stray Park have declined to 14, 14½. Gramber and St. Aubyn have re-

sett, wh In Minin es been do orded in B incroft, 47 ls, 430. In Coloni orth Rhin

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by at least in a large At Exmoor accounts at d. 5s. 1d., 5s. 10d.; ber, 1407. 6s. cest, 13s. 9

thair), the lie, 4d.; to, &c., 16 d., 207. : 1 -6s. 2d.

set waker, at 405. Mary Ann, 36½ to 37½, firm. Hingston Down-base waker, at 405. Mary Ann, 36½ to 37½, firm. Hingston Down-base waker, at 405. Mary Ann, 36½ to 37½, firm. Hingston Down-basels continue firm at 2½, and a large business doing. Gonamena in seal continue firm at 2½, and a large business doing. Gonamena in wall at 7 to 8, and scarce. Kelly Bray have advanced to 3, 3½, ex solded. Lady Bertha have been flat at 20s. to 21s., sellers. Catherine of Jane have been in good demand at 12s. to 14s. St. Day United have at flat at 19s., sellers. South Caradon, 240 to 245, enquired for. North shar have receded to 19½, sellers. Tolvadden, 5½ to 6; New Seton, 10 14; Harriett, 16s. to 17s. 6d.; Great Wheal Vor, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Saway, 27 to 28; Mary Ann, 36½ to 37½; Kitty (Lelant), 13 to 14; Saway, 27 to 28; Mary Ann, 36½ to 35; Buller, 87½ to 92½; Leistra, 132½ to 137½; Carn Brea, 32½ to 85; Buller, 87½ to 92½; Leistra, 130 to 135; South Condurrow, 15s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Wheal Charatt, 14 to 5; Alfred Consols, 4 to 4½.

In West Caradon, 132½ to 137½; St. Ives Consols, 52½ to 57½. Wheal smille enquired for at 2½ to 3. Wheal Edward, 27s. 6d. to 30s.; Tings, 4 to 5; Alfred Consols, 4 to 4½.

Altogether the aspect of affairs connected with mining is encouraging; miner is receiving a good price for his produce; and this week the salar has slightly advanced, so that it may be presumed that the stangel has now reached its lowest point; this fact is of more immediate of estate to mines which are but barely paying cost, and where a self lall in the standard degrades them to the position of "calling" set in the standard degrades them to the position of "calling" set in the standard degrades them to the position of "calling" set in the standard degrades them to the position of "calling" set in the standard degrades them to the position of "calling" set in the standard degrades them to the position of "calling" set but the standard degrades them to the position of "calling" set but the standard degrades them to the position of ett, which do not in any way affect the present operations.

Is Mining Shares, on the Stock Exchange, a fair amount of business at ben done during the week. The following prices are officially resold in British mining shares:—East Basset, 163; Great Wheal Vor, 1; factoft, 4; Wheal Kitty, 13‡, 13, 13‡, 13‡, 13‡; Wheal Mary Ann, 2; East Wheal Russell, 9 to 8‡; Wheal Trelawny, 27; Margaret, 51 (5); Wheal Buller, 90; Alfred Consols, 3‡; and Devon Great Consols, 34;

B. 150. In Colonial and Foreign Mining Shares the prices were—General, 22½; such Rhine Copper of South Australia, ½; Australian, ½; and United scient, 1½, 1½, 2.

But a few shares have changed hands "outside" in Foreign and Colo-lylines during the week, and but little alteration in prices to notice. June 24 to 44; Worthing, 10s. 9d. to 11s. 3d.; United Mexican, 14 to Leval, 224 to 234; North Rhine, £; English and Australian, 1 to Butter 1, 224 to 234; Australian, 4 to 2; Bon Accord, 4 to 5.

The imports of metals, metallic minerals, and articles identified with ning since our last report have been—Copper: 6 casks from Sydney, 16 packages from Quebec, 17 packages from Antwerp. Iron: 1326 in from Norkoping, 3736 bars from Soderhama, 1764 bars from Sunds-1,147 bars from Stockholm, 424 tons of pig from Tellicherry. Lead: 0 pigs from Cadiz, 223 pigs from Oporto, 812 pigs from Rotterdam. elie: 161 cases 101 casks from Antwerp. Zinc: 4059 plates from elie: 141 packages from Antwerp. Tin: 2438 slabs from Singapore, 0) from Rotterdam. Antimony: 75 cases from Oporto, Quicksilver: 0) fasks from Cadiz. Brimstone: 220 tons from Licata. Manganese: casks from Rotterdam. Plumbago: 50 barrels from Columbo, 18. ks from Hamburg. Saltpetre: 3272 bags Calcutta, 15 chests Bombay

in the Chemical Market there has been very little activity, and prices se not materially varied. Of crude antimony 21 casks changed hands, 82s, 10 40s. per cwt. Plumbago realised 29s. 6d. for fine flaky, and 6f. for dust. In the early part of the week the market for saltpetre was 4 and some parcels were forced off at a reduction of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per At the decline more enquiry has been experienced, and in the latest inactions nearly the whole of the fall has been recovered. On Saturguelle of 164 to 13 per cent. were made at 31s., and of 104 to 83 per cent. at 2s. 6d. to 33s.; since then ref. 16 has brought 32s. 6d., 103 ref. 33s., 18 per cent. 35s. cash; in all about 3000 bags have been sold. British last, 37s. 6d. to 38s. per cwt. The stock at the present time consists of 101 to 1

At the Pool Ticketing, on Thursday, 3005 tons of ore were sold, realist 19,3321. 13s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 5l. is, average produce, 74; average price per ton, 6l. 15s. 6d; quant of fine copper, 232 tons 1 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Da	te.	Tons.		Stand	ard.	P	roduci	e.	Price	per	to	n.	Ore co	pper
ME.	4	4105		£129	11		7		. £6	5	0		£90	0
	11	3799		129	18		634		. 5	12	0		87	3
													. 86	0
	25	2486		126	19		63/a		. 5	12	6		85	10
			*****											15
-	im has	4 La.		L	.1.	the e	Acres	un h		000	2.	. the	-4	dani

mared with last week's sale the advance has been in the standard, by, and in the price per ton of ore about 4d. Compared with the cor-posing sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 15a, 10d., and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. 10d.

Mines.																P	er	she	re.							Amo	unt	
Minera															d	1	4	10	0	١.						£8100	0	0
West Seton .																	9	0	0							3600	0	0
St. Ives Consc	da.																3	5	0							3055	0	-
Wheal Basset																	6	0	0							3072	0	0
holomath				0						Ĭ					Ι		8	0	0						1	2864	0	0
Wheal Clifford																	ñ	0	0							2500	0	0
rovidence					•			•			_						4	0	0							2240	0	0
reat South T	ola	114		•	• •	-	•	•		•	•	•		-			ō	7	0						-	2100	0	0
Vhoal Marga	nt.								• •		•	•					12	0	0						-	1792	0	0
United Mines	-	***		• •	• •		• •	*	• •	•	^	• •			•		2	10	0						-	1000	0	6
																	0	3	o				-		-	900	0	-
																	õ	9	6			-	7		~	712	10	0
Botallash																	9	10	0							800	0	i
Fally Day																	ő	2	0					•	-	800	0	i
Wheat Seton		**			• •	•							•	*		•	9	10	0			-		•	•	495	0	ì
Wheal Owles																	ž.	0	o		7.5	- 1			-	400	0	ì
																					* *		•	• •		***	-	-
English and	LUS	tra.	lin	a													0	2	6	,						8750	0	(

At Wheal Margaret meeting, on August 24, the accounts showed—
as hat said; \$331, 5s. 4d.; tin sold, \$2087. 9s. 5d.; old iron, 937, 14s. 9d.s.
—Mine cost and carriage, 21381, 17s. 6d.; coals, 1997. 11s. 2d.; mer
stilling, 6461, 16s. 3d.; rates, rents, and taxes, 1487, 3s. 5d.; dues, 2667, 2s. 7d.
as crolic balance, 25447, 10s. 7d. There was a profit since last meeting come of the stilling of the by and buying a large quantity of broken tinue by the waits of the lode enddenly size bem recovered; hence the sales of tin for the three mouths ending June are is least 30 tons than they would have been but for this accident. They hope to the Expount Mr.

ha large portion of this loss.

I Exmouth Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. Porter in the chair), seconds showed.—Balance last audit, 26811. 7s. 8d.; lead ore sold, 39401. 17s. 5d. = I.s. 1d. -Dividend, 7127. 10s.; mine cost, April, 10837. 15s. 3d.; ditto May, 5., 10d.; freight of cost, 497. 18s.; Sims, Willyams, and Co., coal, 487. Is. 6d.; ed.; 469. 8d.; 16d.; reight of cost, 497. 18s.; d.; lis., 9d.; horse, 414.; does, 2444. 5s. 4d.; leaving credit balance, 27437. 17s. 4d. olded of 7127. 10s. (2s. 6d. per share) was declared, and a balance of 20317. 5s. 4d. the credit of next account. The committee of management were re-elected. Sec. W. Stewiss, J. Nicholis, and J. Rodda reported that although they would not so, be able to sample quite as much lead ore in the ensuring two months as they fee the two months past, they hoped to raise a parcel of copper, and sise a parcel of s, which they thought would meet the deficiency. The machinery on the mine food working order. The total number of hands employed was 260.

It East Wheal Falmouth meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. Bastard in

h Food working order. The total number of hands employed was 260. if East Wheal Fallmouth meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. Bastard in Sair), the accounts showed—Balance last andit, 3971. 3s. 10d.; time cast, May, Ila. 4s.; June, 2177. 18s. 2d.; July, 2247. 13s. 3d.; merchants' bills, interest, disa, &c., 1901. 4s. 11d. = 1216f. 11s. 8d. — Lead soid, 10607. 17s. 9d.; arrears of call results of the control of the

of best silver-lead and 6 tons of seconds, which they calculated would realise 10121., and hoped to raise about the same quantity by the next general meeting. The report was

of best silver-lead and 6 tons of seconds, which they calculated would realise 10121, and hoped to rises about the same quantity by the next general meeting. The report was considered very satisfactory.

At Wheal Frank Mills meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. T. Smith in the chair), the accounts showed—Baiance last meeting, 322. 11s. 9d.; miles cost, May, 841. 8s. 9d.; June, 8731. 4s. 8d.; freight of coal, 331. 8s. 8d.: Sims, Willyams, and Co., coal, 361. 18s.; timber, 934. 1s. 3d.; isterest and commission, 461. 12s.; rent, 71. 10s. 1d.; duess, 721. 14s. 7d. = 17671. 17s. 6d.—Excess of ore sold Feb., 134. 16s. 10d.; June, 21. 7s. 10d.; ore sold, Aug., 9901.; materials, &c., sold, 171. 10s. 6d.: leaving a debit balance of 7441. 2s. 4d. The arrears of call amounted to 1711. 10s. The purser, Mr. Charles Wescomb, stated that there were coal, timber, and other materials on the mine of the value of about 4001., all charged and pald for, and no account was owing to any merchant except the current cost. The agents houses were completed, and about 204. would discharge all liabilities on that account. The prospects in the north part of the mine had improved, and under those circumstances no call was deemed necessary. Capts. J. P. Nicholis and J. Cornish reported that the total amount of ground spent by tutwork during the two months was 130 fms. 1 ft. 7 in. The total number of hands employed was 119.

At the Cornwall Great Consolidated Mine adjourned meeting, at Birmingham, on Monday (Mr. W. H. Douglas in the chair), it was decided that no proceedings should be taken to wind-up the company's affairs, but that the directors should convène a meeting of shareholders at an early period for the purpose of creating debentures, or adopting any mode which they may deem fit, to obtain the secessary means for carrying on the mine. The accounts showed a redict balance of 3161. affer deducting all outstanding liabilities. Messrs. J. Howes, T. Osborne, J. Lord, W. Middlemore, and R. Bagmall were olected directors.

At Great Wheal Baddern q

at receipts for the fact three months showed a named of the former of 9091. 123, 43.

At Wheal Sidney meeting, on Aug. 24 (Mr. W. T. James in the chair), he accounts showed—Balance last nadit, 4161, 1s, 6d.; tin for sale, 7501.—11661, 1s, 6d.

-Jame cost, 3141, 138; ; July ditto, 2791, 9s.; over estimate of tin, 1161, 6s, 4d.; mentals' bills and dues, 3271, 19s, 8d.; leaving credit balance, 1314, 13s, 6d. The consister were re-appointed, and Capt. Edwards's report was considered of a most satisfies.

mittee were re-appointed, and Capt. Edwards's report was considered of a most satisfactory character.

At the East Pool Mine meeting, on Aug. 29, the accounts for June and July showed—Balance last andit, 314. 18s. 9d.; labour cost, June and July, 731. 10s. 2d.; subsist, July and Aug., 213. 7s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 379. 6s. 5d.; rates and property tax, 444. 3s. 2d.; tinstelf bought of South Wheal Cortix, 2el. 9s. 4d.; dues, 59. 6s. 7d. = 1768. 15s. 3d.—Ore sold, 1004.7. 2s. 4d.; tin ditto, 264. 15s. 5d.; water drainage from South Wheal Crotix, 9el. 9s. 3d. : leaving mine in debt, 496. 18s. 11d. The loss on the two months' working was 122. 0s. 2d. The attention of the meeting having been called to the fact that the committee are much reduced in number, in consequence of many of its members having retired from the concern, it was proposed by Mr. Dennis, seconded by Capt. Sincock, and resolved, that a new committee be formed, and that the next ordinary meeting be made special, for the purpose of electing the same. Capt. Garby gave notice of his desire to retire from the committee; when it was proposed by Mr. Harris, seconded by Mr. Join Gatley, and resolved unanimously, that this meeting has full condence in the management of Capt. Garby. [The report is among the Mining Correspondence.]

at this meeting has tuit condence in the management of tags. Saley among the Mining Correspondence.]

At East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting, on the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting, on the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting, on the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting, on the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting, on the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting, on the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting, on the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting, on the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting, on the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting, on the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting, on the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting, on the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting, on the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting, or the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting, or the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting, or the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting, or the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting, or the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting, or the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting and the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting and the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting and the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting and the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting and the East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general meeting and the East Gunnis Country is among the Mining Correspondence.]

At East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford quarterly general mecting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. F. Williams in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 651, 18s. 43, ore sold, 2001, 14s. 921, calls and interest, 950, 18s. =217, 10s. 64.—Bankers' commission and interest, 51, fs. 1d.; May labour cost, 3161, 1s. 10d.; Jame ditto, 283, 17s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 2934, 4s. 1d.; lords' dues, 81, 18s. 5d.; J. Wolferstan, short resisted Oct. Nov., and Dec. bills, 151; office expenses, 21d. 12s. 1dd.; leaving a credit balance of 3131, 8s. 10d. An estimated account of payments and receipts for the next three months showed a balance of the former of 2461, 8s. 9d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Capts. W. Gard and J. Phillips' reported that, in consequence of the ground becoming harder at the Red Whim-shaft, and no prospect of any immediate improvement, the operations have been assupended for the present, and the men put to develope other portions of the mine. At the same time, the drivage of the 75 was in continued, which will enable them to form a correct opinion as to policy of continuing the sinking of this shaft. The stopes throughout are turning out good work. The object of the recent works has been to fully prove the eastern portion of the sett, and which, when developed, will no doubt yield ore of a better quality than recently sampled.

At the North Derbyshire Mining Company meeting, on Aug. 25 (Mr. Wm. Condell in the chair), the accounts showed an actual deficiency of 550. A call of 10s, per share was made. Mr. T. Brookes, the manager, reported on the prospects of the undertaking, which he considered promising: this opinion was corroborated by Mr. Bentiey, his predecessor. To keep the shareholders properly informed, and to prevent the circulation of incorrect reports respecting the mine, the committee have resolved to forward periodical reports to the Mining Journal.

At the South Devon Iron and General Mine meeting, held on July 25. "Heat the cavilitation of the comman

At the South Devon Iron and General Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. Sari in the chair), the resolution passed at the special general meeting, held on July 27, "that the capital of the company be reduced from 100,0001, to 55,0001," upon the proposition of Mr. Lynchwaite, seconded by Mr. B. Wilson, was unanimously confirmed. At Wheal Tehidy meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. T. R. J. Bushell in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last andit, 5281. 4s. 6d.; mine cost, merchants bills, May, 1621, 16s.; June, 2111. 14s. 1d.; advance on tribute, 201; sundriss, 10i. 6s. 6d.; commission and interest, 26i. 8s. 6d.—954i. 9s. 6d.—Call received, 335i. 18s.; advance on tribute, 201; copper or sold, 271. 18s. 2d.; leaving debit balance, 480i. 13s. 4d. There were arrears of call amounting to 4921, 12s.; and royalty, 40i, 11s. 3d. Captain J. Pope reported that there were two pitches on tribute, at 13s. 4d. in 1i. They expected to cut the tin lode in the 70 in the next 8 or 10 fins.

balance, 4807, 13s. 4d. There were arrears of call amounting to 4927, 12s.; and royalty, 407, 11s. 3d. Captain J. Pope reported that there were two pitches on tribute, at 13s. 4d. in 17. They expected to cut the tin lode in the 70 in the next 8 or 10 fms. driving.

At Wheal Falmouth and Sperries Consols meeting, on August 25, the accounts showed—Call, 30001.; ores sold, less dues (1-20th), 28sl. 8s. 4d.; sundries, 15s. 6d. =32897. 3s. 10d.—Mine cost, January to June, 10762. 2s. 8d.; doctor and club, 8l. 1s.; merchants' bills, &c., 6597. 9s. 1d.: leaving credit balance, 15497. 11s. 1d. It was resolved that all cheques be signed by the purser. Mr. J. Bennett was appointed auditor, and Mr. Henry Jennings clerk. Capt. Wm. Kitto, jun., was appointed second agent. Capt. Kitto's salary was increased to ten guineas a month, to commence on Sept. 1. Mr. John Moyle was appointed joint surgeon with Mr. Leverton. Capt. W. Kitto reported that their returns to the end of June had been about 3007., and he had no dubt there would be an increase in the next three months to a considerable amount. He proposed to clear the western part of the mine with all the dispatch possible, in order to get under the tin ground worked away in the backs by the former workers.

At North Basset Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. James in the chair), the accounts for the months of May and June showed—Balance last audit, 1847. 0s. 11d.; mine cost, May, 8561. 18s. 1d.; June, 1131. 7s. 9d.; advance on tribute, 2101. = 28647. 5s. 11d. - Copper ore sold, May, 8027. 14s. 4d.; June, 7907. 7s. 5d.; advance on tribute, 2307.; tin sold, 527. 6s. 10d.; teaving debit balance, 4887. 17s. 6s. 10d.; evening debit balance, 4887. 17s. 6s. 10d.; evening debit balance, 4887. 17s. 6s. 10d.; evening June showed—Balance last audit, 4147. 17s. 3d.; mine cost, 11897. 1s.; merchants bills, 2437. 0s. 5d.; dues (loss income tax), 21f. 4s. 5d.; bankers' interest, 17f. 8s. 8d.; purser's salary, 1697. 16s.; Vice-Warden's Court fees, 17. 0s. 11d.; coals, 1007. 5s. 3d., 2002f. 12

the prospects of the mine had very materially improved.

At the Huelva Copper Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Dr. Lawrance in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 961f. Is. 1d. The operations at the mine were in active progress, from which satisfactory results were expected soon to be realised. Details will be found in another column.

At the Great Barrier Land, Harbour, and Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Col. Bazaigstet in the chair), the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting, held on May 30, was unanimously confirmed. It is to the effect that the regulation No. 70 of Table B shall not apply to this company, but in lieu thereof the following shall be a rule of the company:—"Once at least in every year the directors shall lay before the company a statement of income and expenditure for the past year, made up to a date not more than six months before such meeting."

Our Liverpool correspondent (Mr. Thomas) informs us that a very small amount of business has been transacted here during the week in Beltish mining shares. The following are the quotations:—East Russell, 9; North Minera, 24 to 24; Wheai Unity, 19s. to 29s.; South Condurrow, 15s. to 17s.; North Roskear, 19 to 20. New

Seton, 14 to 15.

From Leeds, our correspondents (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) state that the mining share market continues firm and active, and more business doing. The stock and more business doing. The stock Market is also very buoyant. Craven Moor, 6s. 6d. to 7s.; Hebdea Moor, 1½ to 2; Merrifield, 6s. to 5s. dis.; Wensleydale, 1s. to 6d. dis.; Yorkshire, ½ dis. to par.

In another column we announce that the allotment of the shares of the Connorree Mining Company has been made, and concurrently therewith give insertion to another letter from our able correspondent, "An English Investigator," in reference to this undertaking. The first shows that the public has responded freely, by the fact that sufficient capital has been subscribed for the due constitution of the enterprise; and the latter furnishes such details, and speaks so clearly of the capabilities of the property, that those who have invested in the project will feel there is indeed avery reason to believe that the Connorree Mines will speedily be a source of no ordinary advantage to the shareholders. The constitution of a company under the Limited Liability Act is a matter of caprice, as the law does not provide for the subscribed of the shareholders, and properly conducted enterprises, availing themselves of this Act, are governed by the critics of the Stock Exchange, which require that two thirds of the nominal capital shall be subscribed before the application for official act knowledgment can be entertained, or the shares quoted in the List published by the authority of that establishment. In this spirit the directors of the Connorree Company have proceeded. Everything has been done to meet the usand requirements on all points, and nearly the whole of the share capital has been taken. The greater proportion, we hear, is held in Ireland, which follows, we think, as a matter of course, seeing that the Property is so well known in the sister kingdom, and within such easy distance of Dublin; added to which is the fact that Irish enterprises of this nature have not been so popular with the British public as their real merits would entitle them to. It must be a source of congratulation, therefore, to the mining interests of Ireland that this In another column we announce that the allotment of the shares of the

project has been so readily established, while those in this country who have embarked therein must be strengthened in their confidence by the support thus locally givan. Our own correspondent in Dublin gives particulars of another mining company, which is frithwith to be brought before the public, for working a lead mine in Glenmaiure, which is in close preximity to the Connorree district; but one being for the production of sulphur and copper, while the other is for lead, they cannot is any way cleab. Other projects for the development of the mineral resources of Ireland are also spoken of, and from the various letters which reach us, it is clear that a period of great activity in the mining localities of the sister kingdom is rapidly coming on.

We are desired to draw the attention of mine proprietors in Ireland and Wales to the sale, by aaction, on Tuesday next, of the lease, machinery, materials, and other effects, of the Lacksmore New Mining Company (Limited), situated at Lacksmore, near Newport, Tipperary, and only a short distance from the floher Station on the Water-tord and Limerick Railway. As the mine has only been reworked since the last two years, we are assured, from the great builty of funds on the mining machinery and materials, that great bargains must be presented to purchasers.

Manganese and Hematite.—In the Journal of August 6 we congratulated our readers on the fact of 1400 tons of manganese having been raised in Devonshire last year, and expressed a hope that it might lead to our becoming independent of foreign countries for the supply of that valuable mineral. We now find that a thick bed of manganese has been opened at Newton, in Ghumorganshire, about two miles from the sea, and bying between two beds of rich hematite iron ore. We have seen samples of both minerals, and invite attention to them at the office of the company, Regent-street, which is now working them. The hematite is of the very best quality. The manganese averages 76 per cent. of oxide. Both can be worked together at a remarkably low cost. The manganese is 4 ft. thick, and would supply almost any demand. The hematite is a continuation of the Liantrissant deposit (where it is 35 ft. thick), but the quality of the samples we have seen from Newton is very superior; indeed, we do not think it has ever been surpassed.

THE TIN STANDARD.—On August 20th a decline in English was announced by the smelter:—2l. per ton on blocks and bars, and 3l. per ton on refi There has been no decline as yet announced in the standards, either on common or fined. The present prices are—English blocks, 13dl.; ditto hars, 137l.; ditto refii 142l. Standard for common, 124l.; ditto for refined, 131l.—West Brillon.

	LEAD ORES.
	Sold on the 25th August.
Mines.	Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.
wanpool	17 £13 0 0 R. Michell & Son.
	Sold on the 30th August.
ditto	
ditto	
unto	19 12 12 0 ditto
	BLENDE.
	Sold on the 30th August.
Mines.	Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.
Minera	40 £85 0 0 Vivian & Sons.
ditto	30 80 0 0 R. C. & W. Wright.
ditto	30 88 0 0 ditto
	BLACK TIN.
	Sold on the 26th August.
Tons c.	q. lbs. Price per ton. Amount. Purchasers.
St. Day United 17 8	0 25 £1271 0 3-Harvey & Co.
ditto 0 16	
C4 WIL TO 0 10	Sold on the 27th August.
Gt. Wh. Busy 6 19 ditto 7 8	
unto / 6	1 27 528 6 7-Harvey & Co. Sold on the 1st September.
Tincroft 10 0	0 0 70 0 0N. Anthony.
ditto 10 0	
CO	PPER ORE AND REGULUS.
Sold at LIVERPOOL.	on August 20, by Messrs. Dickson, Boardman, and Co.
	Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.
LOT 1REGULUS	
	39 31 12 6 J. Radley.
	76 14 16 0 C. Lambert.
s.—Ditto	
7 - Ditto	
Ditto	
	COPPER ORES.
Sampled A	ug. 17, and sold at Mayne's Hotel, Pool, Sept. 1.
Mines. To	ons. Price. Mines. Tons. Price.
Wheat Clifford1	
ditto16	01 6 17 0 ditto 22 2 17
ditto16	
ditto	
ditto	
ditto	

Mines.	Tor		Pri		1	Mines.	Ton	8.	Pr	ice.	
	rd120		6 1		6	Wheal Rasset	34	4	113	5	0
ditto	101			17	0	ditto	22		2	17	6
ditto	100		6 1	14	6	Wheal Seton	20		4	5	0
ditto	9	8	6 1	17	0	Pendarves	75		6	17	(
ditto	9	5	3 1	16	6	ditto	60		5	11	-
ditto	8	7	6 1	16	0	ditto	35		0	6	0
ditto	5	4		16	6	ditto	6		14	14	0
ditto	5	0		10	6	North Roskear, Enys	61		10	16	(
West Wheal	Seton 8	5	7	17	0	ditto	30		2	16	•
ditto	7	8	7	14	6	Basset	58		4	15	
ditto	7	3	3	0 .	0	Pendarves	23		4	6	(
ditto	6	7	3	2	0	ditto	19		5	16	
ditto	5	1 1	18	10	6	East Basset	44		9	13	(
ditto	3	8	7	14	6	ditto	40		19	9	-
ditto	9	7	4	14	6	ditto	37		15	15	(
ditto	2	2	13	7	6	ditto	36		17	12	
South Franc	es 5	2	6	13	6	ditto	23		3	1	
ditto	******* 5	0	6	3	0	Wheal Harriett	44		4	12	
ditto	4	8	3	18	0	ditto	34		4	11	-
ditto	4	4	4	16	0	ditto	15		14	U	(
ditto	4	2	10	3	0	West Stray Park	63		6	17	
ditto	4	1	6	2	6	ditto	23		5	15	
ditto	2	4	1	19	6	Tresavean & Trethar	ID. 42		3	0	-
ditto	1	2	2	9	0	ditto	39		- 3	0	
South When	d Tolgus 8	0	6	10	6	North Wheal Crofty	56		5	12	
ditto	6	7	5	8	0	ditto	16		1	17	
ditto	6	0	4	7	6	Copper Hill	98		4	5	-
ditto	4	9	7	15	0	ditto	39		17	16	
ditto	2	2	22	6	0	North Grambler	19		4	11	-
Wheal Bass	et 7	6	4	11	6	ditto		3	11	10	-
ditto	7	2	5	13	0	Pedn-an-drea	16		6	9	-
ditto	6	0	4	11	6	West Condurrow	11		17	19	-

705		8	6	Wheal Harriett	93		£568	4	0
441	3101	13	0	West Stray Park	86		564		6
	1807	4	6	Tresayean & Trethar.	81		245	0	6
278	2016	13	0	North Crofty	72		313	12	0
254	. 1429	17	0	Copper Hill	71		748	18	0
196			0	North Grambler	22		120	19	0
186	. 1205	9	0	Pedn-an-drea	16		103	4	0
180	. 2491	11	6	West Condurrow	11		81	2	6
			-						
		7	0	Average Produce	***			7	34
	441 313 278 254 196 186	441 3101 313 1807 278 2016 254 1429 196 1080 186 1205 180 2491	441 3101 13 313 1807 4 278 2016 13 254 2016 13 254 1429 17 196 1030 9 186 1205 9 180 2491 11	441 3101 13 0 313 1807 4 6 278 2016 13 0 254 1429 17 0 196 1030 9 0 186 1205 9 0 180 2491 11 6	441 3101 13 0 West Stray Park 313 1807 4 6 Tresavean & Trethar 778 2016 13 0 North Crofty 254 1429 17 0 Copper Hill 196 1030 9 0 North Grambler 186 1205 9 0 Pedi-an-drea 180 2491 11 6 West Condurrow 24123 7 0 Average Produce	441 3101 13 0 West Stray Park. 86 313 1807 4 6 Tresavean & Trethar 81 278 2016 13 0 North Crofty. 72 254 1429 17 0 Copper Hill 71 196 1030 9 0 North Grambler 22 186 1205 9 0 Pedu-an-drea 16 180 2491 11 6 West Condurrow 11	441 3101 13 0 West Stray Park 86 313 1807 4 6 Tresayean & Trethars 81 278 2016 13 0 North Crofty 72 254 1429 17 0 Copper Hill 71 196 1030 9 0 North Grambler 22 186 1205 9 0 Pedn-an-drea 16 180 2491 11 6 West Condurrow 11	441 3101 13 0 West Stray Park 86 564 313 1807 4 6 Tresavean & Trethar 81 245 278 2016 13 0 North Crofty 72 313 254 1429 17 0 Copper Hill 71 748 196 1030 9 0 North Grambler 22 120 186 1205 9 0 Pedn-an-drea 16 103 180 2491 11 6 West Condurrow 11 81 4123 7 0 Average Produce	441 3101 13 0 West Stray Park 86 564 7 313 1807 4 6 Tresayean & Trethar 81 245 0 278 2916 13 0 North Crofty 72 343 12 254 1429 17 0 Copper Hill 71 748 18 196 1050 9 0 North Grambler 22 120 19 186 1205 9 0 Pedn-an-drea 16 103 4 180 2491 11 6 West Conductrow 11 81 2

TOTAL PRODUCE.

COLUMN ATTER DE MINIOUS PRIN COURS WITHIN DITTORY			
COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCH.			
Tons.	Amou	int.	
Mines Royal Company	892	5	-
Vivian and Sons 8541/6	3302	4	-
Freeman and Co	1035	12	
Grenfell and Sons 5761/2	4627	10	-
Crown Copper Company 177	1112	4	-
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co 324	2157	1	1
Williams, Foster, and Co 318	2065	1	
Mason and Elkington 508	3064	7	
F. Bankart 34	154	14	1
Copper Miners' Company 216%	1466	6	1
C. Lambert 68% 68%	253	11	1
Newton, Keates, and Co 13% 13%	83	14	1
Briton Ferry Company 55	147	19	

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—West Rasset 602—Tolvadden 314—Alfred Consols and Nanspusker 248—Par Consols 240—Wheal Builer 235—Wheal Margery 220—Great South Tolgus 219—Great Wheal Alfred 208—East Crimis 170—West Alfred Consols 134—West Fowey Consols 116—North Basset 96—Rosewarne United 95—South Crenver 86—Wheal Anna 61—Wheal Agar 36—014 Tolgus 101ted 24—Carrack Dews 23—South Carra Bras 23—Lewis Mine 15—Great Work 12—Ciljah and Wentworth 9—West Treasury 5.—Total, 3191 tons.

PROGRESS OF MINING IN 185
BEING THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

BEING THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

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Map of the County of Cornwall, by THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer and
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It is printed in three colours—red, black, and blue. All the mining districts in the
county are distinctly shown, with the height of the principal hills, and the boundary
ine of upwards of two hundred parishes.

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SWALEDALE, YORKSHIRE, showing Forty Dislocations or Veins of Lead Ore,
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contains roturns of the production of Tin, Copper, Lead, Iron, Cuals, and miscellaneous
Metalliferous Minerals in the United Kingdom, with their Imports and Exports. Fart II
of Mineral Statistics for 1853, containing returns of Building Stones, Bricks, and the
Earthy Minerals, is in active preparation.

London: Published by Messrs, Lougman, Green, and Co., for Her Majesty's)

Stationery Office.

NEW WORK ON THE VENTILATION OF MINES
By RALPH MOORE, Mining Engineer.
Glasgow: M. Ogle and Son, Exchange-quare,—London: Hamilton, Adams, & Co., f

Notices to Correspondents.

• Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

SEANNATE OF SODA.— Can any of your correspondents inform me the difference betw the process patented by Mr. Robert Oxland, of Plymouth, and that described by Bli Watson, 89 years since? In my opinion, they are both synonymous; I should, howe wish somebody of greater knowledge to tell me wherein the distinction lies.—Stepn

Wish somebody of greater knowledge to tell me wherein the distinction lies.—Student Carrays.—We have received several communications respecting this company, which we should have thought it our duty to notice, had not the whole case been judicially brought before the High Court of Seasion in Edinburgh. The statements to hand are all of an experie nature, and we should be travelling from our province were we, at the present stage of the proceedings, to make any remarks upon them. It, however, appears that the shareholders have exhibited a great want of attention to their own interests, by not exercising a proper supervision over the directors. It has been asserted that the accounts have never been properly audited since the year 1913; various allegations have been made of false statements, fraud, duplicity, &c. The families of Dawson and Stainton appear to have obtained the Hon's share of this profitable concern; they are nown their trial, and it will be interesting to see if Col. Maclean can prove his case. In the meantime, we shall watch the case as it proceeds, and offer such remarks as we may deem it necessary to do under the existing circumstances.

existing circumstances.

PENDARGET AND WHEAL WREY.—May I again enquire when the directors of this company are about to issue their report? If this is not done quickly, many of the shareholders who have confidence in the committee and the Chairman (Mr. Taylor) will be inclined to put some faith in the unfavourable rumours which have so long been in circulation against them. It is to be hoped that they will see the necessity of at once coming forward, and contradicting these malicious accounts, which, if persevered in, must tend to be derimental to the property. The committee, according to their own showing, have over 3004, in hand. This is sufficient to meet all liabilities, and there is no necessity for litigation. If we were called together again, we should better understand our position. This inaction of the committee can only lead to the worst results.—T. B.: Corabill.

LESTIMATE MINING.—Here to Carrows.—4.77.

Suits.—T. B.: Corabili.

Learmant Mixing—How to Speculate.—"W. T." can only reply to communications on the subject of his letter in the Journal of Aug. 20 through the same channel by which it obtained publicity. The gentleman who addressed "W. T." respecting the Swappool Mine should himself obtain information respecting the position and prospects of that undertaking; being a shareholder, as he represents himself, there should be no difficulty. Mr. Todd, the purser, has always been considered a good practical and communicative man, while the character and experience of the gentlemen in whose hands the management is placed renders the suspicion of "loce and unsatisfactory management" quite lnapposite.

in whose hands the management is placed renders the asspicion of "loose and unsadiactory management" quite inapposite.

ALTEN AND QUENANORS MINING COMPANY.—I thought that after the fusion of these
companies we were to make such returns as would again place us in a dividend position. I would ask if the Quenangen shareholders have paid the outlaying capital,
which at the meeting settling the amaigamation was agreed upon? Surely by this
time we should have been convened, in order to see how we stand with those
gentlemen. I was informed that immediately after the Russian war we should have
dividends, and on the faith of this statement I purchased of a gentleman long resident
on the works, and who, I believe, is now in the employment of the association.—C.

TESTING OF ELECTRIC CARLES.—Mr. Reid's patent for this purpose was taken out in 1853.
A description of his manner of testing was published in the Mining Journal of Aug.

TOLVADDEN AND TREVOOLE MINES.—Your correspondents, Messra. Loyd, Mason, and Co.,
remark that Tolvadlen and Trevoole Mines have lost the confidence of the public,
from keeping their affairs so secret. I am disposed to think they are right; as nonlike to buy shares in a mine of which they know nothins, and respecting which they
cannot get information, unless af the regular meetings. I know that Capt. Stephens,
of Trevoole, is ready to give information to shareholders when applied to, but one does
not want to be continually writing and troubling an agent, when that might be avoided
by sending fortnightly reports to your valuable Journal. I am informed that many
of the large shareholders in Trevoole object to such reports being sent, because it is
said that mines are sometimes unfurly puffed or depreciated in your Journal. Would
not the publication of authenticated reports prevent the necessity of inserting such
communications, which may at times be slightly coloured to suit the views of informants, but which are also forwarded to give information to out-adventurers? Besides, it is inconven

—G. P. F.: Aug. 31.

Assuburrow United Mine.—I passed through Ashburton United this week, and was struck with its different aspect to that presented when I was last there, two months ago. The drawing-wheel was then completed, but athough all the castings of the machine are on the mine, it is not yet commenced to be put together, although the mine is choked with stuff. The stroke of the pumping-engine and the slow pit-pat of two or three stamp-heads alone break the slience of the valley. Ashburton United seems altogether but a poor job; and, from what they say in the seighbourhood, the present party would appear to be only picking out the fin discovered by the late management. It seems that my old opponent, Nicholas Enone, was not far wrong in his intimation to his friends when the mine passed to Bristel management.—An Old Mine Captain: Aug. 30.

Minne Captain: Aug. 30.

Mink Gaptan: Aug. 30.

Minking Maps.—I did not accuse Mr. C. Williams of copying my Map of the Tavistock District; I merely said, with reference to that map, that "I supposed Mr. Williams expled a part of it." I said that other people had published reduced copies of my district maps without my consent. As to the alleged errors in the Map of Tavistock District, I shall merely state that at the time my map was prepared (1849) many of the lodes and cross-courses were but slightly known, and that they were all incerted either from plans shown me at the mines, or from information from the agents. In the preparation of Wheal Affred District Map I copied an plan made by Mr. Williams, or any other person; but I referred to his and any other I could find for lodes, adits, boundaries of setts, &c. Mr. Williams has committed a sad error in saying that he had made maps of fity mines in that district. Please, Sir, to ke at the mannecript, and see if the number there is not five, and not fifty, for five is, in truth, about the number of the plans made by him in that district; I will name them,—Wheal Affred, Treloweth, Wheal Squire, Treasury United, and West Affred. Can Mr. Williams and another? Mr. Williams had better adhere to truth in future. It is satisfactory to

West Davor Cossets.—In a paragraph which appeared in last week's Journal, refer-to this mine, the phrase—"The middle lode has been worked by Capt. Hambly, a oro of a very survivorsable character taken from it," &c., should have been "of a v facourable character," &c.

ore of a very surrousrable character taken retuint, ac., association as even faceourable character, "&c.

Vield Kritt.—As this mine seems likely to resume somewhat of its former prosperous condition, and a little discussion has arisen as to its management, it may not be imaporable to observe that it is to be hoped it may not be made the subject of exagerated statements, as was the case two years ago, about which time, be it remembered, a statement was paraded in the Journal on more than one occasion that the reserves of one were "enormous," notwithstanding which dividends soon afterwards ecased, and for a time its returns became so small that I believe it was working at a loss. About that time a "Review of the Lebant Mining District" was sent to the writer, which was supposed to be the one then advertised as just published, by Mr. Treweske: speaking of Wheal Kitty, it states it "is now paying dividends of 15s. per quarter, with every prospect of a continuance for a long period. The reserves in the nine are 'enormous," "The queries hereupon arking are the following: —Who was the originator of the statement as to the "enormouse" reserves in Wheal Kitty? Was the publisher of the Statistics of the Lelant District one and the same person as the purser of Wheal Margaret? And, if so, may not the statement about the reserves of Wheal Kitty be taken as in some degree a rais whereby to judge of the trustworthimess of the statements he has more recently made, as to the dispute between Wheal Margaret, as I find Margaret, at the last account, has only paid half the dividend expected? If any or your correspondents can clear up these points it may in some degree conduce to the tree interests of mining.—Dasaryan: Chaishom.

With the MINING JOURNAL of August 20 we gave a SUPPLEMENT, which contains—Geological Rambles through the Mining Districts of South Devon—No. III.; Mining Prospects of the West of Ireland—No. III.; Glances at Recent Geological Literature; The South Yorkshire Coal Trade; The Coal Mines of Belgium; The Steam Shipping Interest; New Process of Making Iron and Steel—No. III.; Address to the English and Welsh Miners; Colliery Inspection—the Reports of Messrs. Dunn and Atkinson; Hot-Blast Ovens for Iron Furnaces; Australian Postal Service; Cleveland Railway—Progress of the Works; Rolling Stock of the Great Western Railway; The Suez. Ship Railway; Large Steel Castings; Novel Use of Bray's Traction Engine.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3, 1859.

The prospectus of the Government School of Mines for the ninth session, 1859-60, has just been issued. The chemical and metallurgical laboratories will be opened to the students on Monday, Oct. 3, when Prof. Hofmann will deliver the first lecture, on Organic Chemistry, at the College of Chemistry, in Oxford-street. Dr. Percy will commence the lectures on Metallurgy on Oct. 10, and on the same day the Mining course will be inaugurated by Mr. Warington Smyth. On the 3d of the same month. Prof. Stokes will take the coarse of Physics; these are all embodied in the first term. On Feb. 13, Prof. Hofmann will deliver his first lecture, on Organic Chemistry; Mineralogy will be taken the same day by Mr. Warington Shyth, as well as Geology by Prof. Ramsay. Natural History, by Prof. Hofmann, applied Mechanics, by Professor Willis, do not commence until Feb. 15.

From the above programme it will be seen that the courses of lectures to be delivered do not differ from those given in previous sessions. The examinations this season have been of more than the average nature;—thus, in Chemistry, among other questions, the student was required to give an outline of the manufacture of a dum; the chemical history of phosphorus; the analysis of a basic compound, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and ni-

outline of the manufacture of alum; the chemical history of phosphorus; the analysis of a basic compound, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, together with the percentage combination of the base, as well as its formula and the details of calculation. The practical examination consisted in the qualitative analysis of a mixture of several mineral acids and bases, of which the following are some examples:—1. Minium, sulphate of alumina, sulphate of alumina, sulphate of alumina, sulphate of sodium.—2. Sulphate of alumina, sulphate of ammonia, chloride of barium, chromate of potash, phosphate of soda.—3. Minium, oxide of copper, carbonate of lime, sulphate of potash, ferrocyanide of potassium, and sulphur.

In Physics, the student was required to define a couple, and the arm movement axis of a couple, and prove the principle of the parallelogram of couples; to give the whole process of finding the specific gravity of a salt which is soluble in water but not in some fluid near at hand; to explain

couples; to give the whole process of linding the specific gravity of a salt which is soluble in water but not in some fluid near at hand; to explain the construction and action of the hydraulic ram; to describe Harries unit jar, and how it could be applied to compare the electrical capacities of two large Leyden jars; the difference of the effect of the introduction of a voltameter into a voltaic circuit from that of a mere resistance; the pupil had further to describe an experiment illustrating their difference. In General Natural History, the contrast between the circulatory, respiratory, and nervous systems of a typical mollusk, with those of a typical annulose animal; the difference of the structure of the heart in teleostei, ganoidei, amphibia, ophidia, and crocodilia; what character distinguishes the plerosauria from the other reptilia, and what is their geological range. In Practical Palæontology, the characters of the following genera and their range:—Spheronites, hemicosmites, echinsencrinus, didymograpsus, retiolites, paradoxides, ogygia, phacops and its subdivision, harpes, homalonotus, brachymetopus; the peculiarities of the neozic corals, as well as their chief families; the characters of turbinolidæ and astreidæ; and examples from the lias, coral rag, inferior colite, and chalk, as well as the peculiarities of the Purbeck fauna; they were at the same time required to name the fossils placed upon the table, and their formation.

For the Edward Fornes Medal and Prize, the student had to sketch the palæontological history of the crustacea, and an account of the organization of these tyres which are now wholly expired; the most remarkable.

name the fossits placed upon the table, and their formation.

For the EDWARD FORNES Medal and Prize, the student had to sketch the paleontological history of the crustacea, and an account of the organisation of those types which are now wholly extinct; the most remarkable peculiarities presented by the vertebral column and the skull in amphioxus, petromyzon, accipenser, gadus, coluber, chelone, homo.

In Mineralogy, what constitutes a mineral species, and the nature of the difficulty in establishing a good mineral classification; an outline of the methods of classification adopted by Werner and by Berrelius; the minerals of Mon's scale of hardness, and Von Kobell's scale of fusibility; the description of five mineral specimens which may be employed as ores of lead; and at the same time to give a drawing of a characteristic crystalline form for each of the minerals which contain uranium, and under what circumstances they are found. The student was further required to describe the models of the crystalline forms on the table as well as the mineral specimens, and the characteristics by which they were recognised. In Mining, the analogous phenomena of the mining districts of Freyberg, in Saxony, the Hartz, and Hungary. A copper lode coursing E. and W., and underlaying 60 deg. N., is dislocated, in the western part of the workings, by a lead lode coursing N.N.E., and dipping 70 deg. W. In which direction would you proceed to search for the dislocated lode, and for what reason? The mode of working coal in Yorkshire; the theory of natural ventilation; and the various machines employed for the dressing of ores and coal.

of ores and coal.

In Applied Mechanics, the three classes of mechanical organs that constitute a machine; the principal laws of friction; the meaning of the ex-

pansion principle in a steam-engine.

In Geology, the constituent minerals of granite, syenite, greenstone, and gneiss; a definition of the dip, strike, fault, and contortion of strata, as vell as the origin of coal.

generas; a definition of the dip, strike, fauit, and contorion of strata, as well as the origin of coal.

In Metallurgy, a description of the various kinds of fuel employed in metallurgical processes; a reverberatory farmace, to be illustrated by sketches; the method of refining copper; the furnaces employed in lead smelting; and the process of converting pig-iron into charcoal plates, as practised in South Wales. The student had likewise to name the following specimens, which were placed on the table:—1, Brass; 2, nickelspeiss; 3, brouze; 4, blue metal; 5, speculum metal; 6, run lead slag. It would be impossible in the limits of an article such as this to give in detail the various questions submitted, nor is this in any way necessary; the brief extracts which are here cited merely prove the ordeal through which the student has to pass previously to his obtaining any exhibition or prize. The names of those gentlemen who have thus distinguished themselves are already before the public through the medium of the Mining Journal, and are now usefully employed, we trust, both with bonour and profit, not only to themselves but those likewise with whom they are associated. The number of students increasing every year, we cannot but imagine that the knowledge they attain will be of great benefit to them, more especially when to it they add the practical experience which must

naturally follow, if they steadily pursue the career they have chosen; if the time, we predict, is not far distant when the Institution in Jerus street will be followed by others in the mining localities, which, if the cannot surpose, will endeavour to emulate it in affording educational aid

Although probably one of the most powerful Acts of Parliament bear upon commerce which has been passed for some years, few appear so is understood by those upon whom the duty of carrying out its provise devolves as the Frandulent Trustees Act—the few cases which have come before the Justices proving, we think, that the object of the Act is an gether mistaken in quarters where it should be perfectly comprehense. As a proof of the correctness of this opinion, we need only refer to these ceedings at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, where Mr. Hustra. Water-lane, charged Mr. John Nicol., of George-yard, Lombard-say as bailee of a certain warrant for the delivery of 148 chaldrons of only with unlawfully converting the warrant to his own use, relying upon a Fraudulent Trustees Act for obtaining a conviction. Now, to us the appears nothing in the transaction which can be distorted into an infimement of the Act in question, for we see no particular which could just the opinion that Mr. Nicol was a bailee within the meaning of the Aunder which he is accused of breach of trust. We must admit, however that Mr. Nicol committed himself in signing for Fowless and Co. with authorisation, but taking Mr. Hustran's statement that the warmat walueless until endorsed by the firm of which he is a partner, and considing ing it in connection with the fact that Mr. Nicol endorsed it with a necessary signature, we should have been no more surprised to find forger of a cheque upon a banker charged with being the baile (with the meaning of the Fraudulent Trustees Act) of the printed form to from the cheque-book, than to find Mr. Nicol charged with being the baile (with the meaning of the Fraudulent Trustees Act) of the printed form to from the cheque-book, than to find Mr. Nicol charged with being the baile of the warrant. Not that we would for a moment suppose Mr. Nicol desired to furnish them to his principal in the transaction, did in a measure authorise the endorsement of them by Mr. Nicol with in a measure authorise the endorsement o

words "For self and John Fowles and Co., John Nicol and Co.," as any the least, such acts on the part of Mr. Honger would, indoubted clear Mr. Nicol of the imputation of feloniously stealing, taking, and can ing away the coal.

In drawing conclusions, moreover, with respect to the merits of them and in ascertaining the actual position of the two parties, we must not, sight of the fact that the whole dispute has arisen through a breach contract, in a former instance, on the part of Mr. Hunder, and that Nicol has but applied, indiscreetly and injustifiably perhaps, learning the contract, probably nothing would have been heard of the second where the contract, probably nothing would have been heard of the second where the contract, probably nothing would have been heard of the second where the coals delivered to Mr. Nicol. were "heap" instead of "East Head double screened nut;" and this alone might lead to the inference that anxiety to recover the bills of lading which had been delivered arose for some doubts as to whether the second cargo was according to contra and justify the opinion that the charge of a felonious breach of trust ubut a means for accomplishing an end.

Mr. Nicol was, doubtless, in the unenviable position of defendant; in from the statements elicited during the examination of Mr. Hunder, scarcely know that his situation was more to be desired. That the aduct of Mr. Nicol was blameable we will not attempt to disprove; it must certainly have been provoking to the gentleman charge him with a dishonourable transaction to be compelled to state, in denne before a Court of Justice, that shortly after the delivery of first cargo Mr. Nicol complained that the coals were "heap," and coal, had refused to receive them on the ground that they were not accurately to the contract, and that he (Mr. Hunder) did not know that "his local, had refused to receive them on the ground that they were not accurately by Mr. Nicol. That Mr. Hunder and that he fed word "heap" (which the Lord Mayor remarked was written twis,

We extract the following from the New Zealander of March 24, is scribing an excursion trip from Auckland to the Island of Kawas. It island, as many of our readers are aware, is the property of the North Bris Australasian Company, who, for a number of years, carried on extens mining and smelting operations, raising a large quantity of ore (also 50,000% worth), which was sent to this country and sold. In consequent

mining and smelting operations, raising a large quantity of ore (als 50,000), worth), which was sent to this country and sold. In consequent however, of repeated disappointments as they worked in depth, as immense outlay which the further prosecution of the works threated involve, the mines were abandoned in 1855, the pumps and madist were drawn up and removed, and the island, with the buildings, &c, is been advertised by the company for sale. The article states that—According to notification previously given, the steam-ship White Sann, Capt. On took her departure from the Queen-street pier on Thursday, at 9:20 A.M., on a been excursion to the island of Kawau. This fine and favourite ship, which has just the hard in Mechanic's Bay, where she has been thoroughly eleaned, re-painted, and fitted, is admirably adapted for aquatic pleasure parties, and her performance on indied, is admirably adapted for aquatic pleasure parties, and her performance of the words of the same and though imposts of the same and the object of the Land We Live In. "Although the day was a very favourable on concourse of pleasure seekers was much less mamerous than is usual on such concourse of pleasure seekers was much less mamerous than is usual on such concourse of pleasure seekers was much less mamerous than is usual on such conclusive that the vessel would not be back in time for the Choral Society or rehearsal preventing the presence of many who would otherwise, in all probability, been glad of the trip. As it was, there were from 50 to 60 passengers on bonf, assemed to enjoy themselves to their heart's content. At 13:15 r.m. being within hours from starting, the White Suen dropped her anchor in that fairy-like only a second the picture easy for howering. One on herro farm, and universal rush was made towards the (at present abandoned) copper mines. It will be a supported to the present of the picture of the industry and their bealthy walk, and having quickly satisfied their curiosity, they as quickly retried to the green on the right was the happy and hospitable abode of many a kindly heart—when indising in the development of the mineral resources of the island, and when a
men were constant traders—there was something extremely painful in the
of the niow deserted village. Dwellings, not long since kept in the tria
array, are hastening to ruinous and unregarded decay. The manager's
garden and pleasure grounds are now a wilderness; the verandah round
fallen in, and the desolation attendant on desertion is everywhere one
pretty and well-ordered enclosures of the medical officer are now femories
are rotting sind dropping plecement from the roof of his graceful cottage
complete and so universal is the progress of decay, that unless the still vamerous buildings be apeedly re-shingled they must of necessity become
influences of the weather. It is to be hoped that means may be taken in
vent such loss.

vent such ions.

Upon the return of the party from their dance on the green, and ramble from the ship, they were most agreeably surprised to find a substantial cold collation laid out on either side of the ample quarter gree of taste of which even Gunter would have had no cause to be added and the collation to the surprise of the collation with a plendid rounds of beef, reast ducks, for headings of mutton vied with splendid rounds of beef, reast ducks, for headings of mutton vied with splendid rounds of beef, reast ducks, for headings of mutton vied with splendid rounds of beef, reast ducks, for headings of mutton view of the party of the collation of the colla saddles of mutton vied with splendid rounds of beef, reast ducks, fowls, turkles sucking piga—not to make mention of auxiliary hams, fougues, pies, pudies splens, grapes, and so forth; such were a few of the visual provided for ages tites that steed little in need of anch proventives after the sharpening of a sail and the vigorous doing during a three hours fet changeler. The style of cloney of the demolition that caused must have equally satisfied both own cooks, and attended that the bill of face of the White Secon was gratefully by the gratified guests for whom it had been so boundfully arranged. At 3 hangues having been concluded, the decks were cleared, the anchor at the bridge of the special production of the Secon screwing back with a full head of steam against a strong had wind, dancing contributing their joint services to lighten the way. Nothing could be the performance of the Secon. Her engines worked easily and specially at the extremity of her quarter-sleet free was an absence of that vibraliced in the generality of fast sailing acrew steamers. The particularly disagreeable in the generality of fast sailing acrew steamers.

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March 26, de Kawan. The North Britised on extensi

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Eawan, as we have already said, was made, under steam only, in five minutes within three hours, and against a strong head wind, the rate of speed both ways being over nine mites an hour. The ship hazded alongated the wharf at 20 minutes to 7 o'clock, and thus terminated one of the most agreeable and successful excursions over undertaken since steam ruffied the

The ship basiled alongside the wharf at 20 minutes to 7 o'clock; and thus terminated one of the most aprecable and successful excursions ever undertaken since steam ruffled the Gulf of Houraki; everything that could contribute to the comfort, convenience, or gratification of the excursionists being studiously cared for and liberally provided.

Notwithstanding the failure of the mining adventure, which has long been numbered among the things that were, it is interesting to observe that the island has such great attractions, and may reasonably be regarded as still holding out inducements to a purchaser.

A MINISTER FOR MINES.-No. IV.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Proper records, accompanied with sections of every mine in the United Kingdom, should be deposited on abandonment, under pain of forfeiture, in the office. Each mine should be obliged to keep a rough plan in the office; and the work done should be laid down on this at the period every bargain, whether for tutwork or tribute, expired; and inspectors should not only be appointed for collieries, but likewise our metallic mines, in order to see that the necessary regulations, in all their integrity, were carried into to see that the necessary regulations, in all their integrity, were carried into effect; these rules, as previously stated, not being vexatious, but haid down by men possessing not only the science but likewise the practice of mining. A revision in the mode of granting of leases and setts would naturally involve several legal difficulties; these, however, might be easily obviated, and so arranged as would be beneficial to all parties. It may be asked that when the machinery for such a department is arranged, where the money to pay for the staff is to be obtained? The revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall are well known, and although a multiplicity of officers are there employed, and the establishment is a most expensive one, the highest salaried officer there doing the least duty, yet a large sum is paid over yearly to the Duke of Cornwall. Without wishing to trench upon what may be considered private property, the question naturally suggests itself. be considered private property, the question naturally suggests itself if all mines were similarly situated they would be enabled to contribute

in a like manner.

Mines in many countries possess greater privileges than other branches of industry, and this is not unjust, as their prosecution is attended with more risks than those entailed on any other branches of commerce or manufacture. Subjected, as these would be, to periodical inspections from impartial officers, who would have no interest in delivering otherwise than correct reports, it would be a great protection to the capitalist, as he would then know that a competent official, not either in the employment of a proposer, or anxious to propose the mine by delaying accounts, in order to promoter, or anxious to prop the mine by delusive accounts, in order to preserve his situation, would then render a faithful statement of facts as they really were. No injury by this would be done to mining enterprise. The knowledge that such a supervision was exercised would induce agents to be more careful in their duties, and render them less liable to the blandto be more careful in their duties, and render them less liable to the bland-ishments which unfortunately they are now in too many cases subjected to. Numbers of persons who have invested in mines unwittingly, and have been deceived, either through their own ignorance or the duplicity of others, have in consequence of this thrown discredit on mining adventure generally. All this would be avoided, as the knowledge of such inspections taking place would engender confidence, and greater speculation would be the result. There is no question but that the mineral and metallic industry of Great Britain is susceptible of a more extended development than even its pre-There is no question but that the innertal and metaline industry of Great Britain is susceptible of a more extended development than even its present magnitude. There is energy and capital enough, but unfortunately there is too little confidence, and this is one of the main reasons why so much money is embarked in foreign undertakings in preference to those which are at home, and might be imagined could be more easily brought under control than those at a great distance.

under control than those at a great distance.

It may be stated that mining might be placed under the superintendence of the Board of Trade. The Government School of Mines is now attached to the Treasury, and, under the head of Department of Science and Art, each year a niggardly grant is doled out to that useful institution. The guidance of the mineral industry of this country is quite sufficient to tax the energy of any one department alone, however able the chief may be; and to be efficient it must be separate, and solely for mining purposes.

ON THE VENTILATION OF MINES.

Mr. Ralph Moore, of Glasgow, has produced a very useful work on "The Ventilation of Mines," and although this is more especially applicable to the collieries situated to the north of the Tweed, it contains a quantity of information which may be found available in other places. It has one merit-that is, simplicity; it can be easily understood by all who are in any way acquainted with the working of collieries, and it is to be hoped that the example he has set may be followed by practical engineers and overmen in the other districts, so that in each locality the collier may be enabled to obtain a useful guide to the mode of ventilation, and the means

oremen in the other districts, so that in each locality the collier may be enabled to obtain a useful guide to the mode of ventilation, and the means of improving it, in the colliery in which he may be labouring.

The want of a useful work of reference on this subject has long been felt. It is true that very many able papers have been published in the Mining Journal, and other works; what, however, has been required was a short treatise, readily accessible to working men, and this task has been accomplished by Mr. Moore, already well known as author of the "Section of Lanarkshire Coal Measures." Although the principles of ventilation generally are cannoiated, the details of the fitting, and furnaces more especially, are applicable to the Scottish mines, which do not require more than 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute, and, therefore, the work is more especially intended for the use of the underground managers and overmen in Scotland. The details suitable for a circulation of 200,000 cubic feet of air, as is sometimes necessary in the North of England, is not entered into here, the work being simplified for the purpose above stated. The action of the furnace is explained, and many useful rules for ascertaining measurement of air will be found. Enlargement of the air-conress and splitting of the air currents has been recommended as the most suitable mode of increasing the amount of ventilation, as well as the most economical mode of distribution. This hitherto has not been much resorted to in North Britain, although in other mining districts it has been found a great improvement in getting increased quantity. The Scottish coal measures do not require so much air as the English collegies as a they do not require so much air as the mining districts it has been found a great improvement in getting increased quantity. The Scottish coal measures do not require so much air as the English collieries, as they do not produce so much choke-damp and firedamp, the colliery which is the most impregnated with gas being that of Nishill. When an explosion takes place there is, first, the blast caused by the explosion of the heated gases, which continues until the fire-damp is all consumed, or until there is no more atmospheric air to support combustion; air then rushes in to fill up the void, and if there be fire-damp remaining a fresh explosion ensues, and the same results follow until the fire-damp is all consumed, or can no longer get a supply of atmospheric air, at the whole place is filled with choke-damp.

A man, Mr. Moore states, respires on an average 200 gallons of air per hour, from which he absorbs the oxygen, and substitutes in the same space of time 64 gallons of carbonic acid gas, his lamp operating with nearly the same intensity, as his respiration produces as much carbonic acid, and augments besides the proportion of unconnected azote. The action of the common barometer, we are told, is of this use in ventilation. In stormy

means besides the proportion of unconnected azote. The action of the common barometer, we are told, is of this use in ventilation. In stormy weather, when the barometer is low, the pressure of the atmosphere is small, and the discharge of gas from the mines is more copious than with a high range of mercury, and in some mines a barometer is kept beside the ventilating furnace, and marked "fire heavy," "fire moderate," instead of stormy and fair. The thermometer is also used for indicating the temperature of the shafts and workings. The first requisite for ventilation is the steadiness and velocity of the air current. Various artificial modes and arrangements have been employed for the purpose of accelerating the current. the shafts and workings. The first ness and velocity of the air current. ness and velocity of the air current. Various artificial modes and arrangements have been employed for the purpose of accelerating the current—such asair-pumps, tans for extracting the air, a jet of steam similar to that which issues from the discharge-pipe, and causes the draught of the locomotive engine chimney, waterfalls to force a current down the down-cast; but for simplicity and efficiency none of these have as yet supplanted the ventilating furnace placed in connection with the up-cast shaft, and this is particularly noticed here, and its powers described. The area of the down-cast shaft is absent to the connection with the law of the cat shaft is of less importance than that of the upcast,—it should be larger, and of sufficient capacity easily to supply it with air. Some interesting tables are given of the splitting of air, which was first practised in 1813, by Mr. John Buddle, though at that period to a very limited extent. The bod, is illustrated by several discusses of the various readers. book is illustrated by several diagrams of the various modes of working.

Among the sections is one of the Lund Hill Colliery before the explosion. and a companion view of it, with a mode of ventilation proposed by Mr. Wm. Hopton. of Carlton, near Wakefield, which will be found fully detailed in the Mining Journal of that period—1857. The rules set forward are concise and plain, and if followed out would preclude many of the acci-

COLLIERY INSPECTION-THE REPORTS.

No. 5. THE YORKSHIRE DISTRICT .- Mr. Morton has been particularly fortunate this year. The quantity of coals raised in his district was 8,302,150 tons, and the number of cellieries under his inspection 383. In these 42 fatal accidents occurred, resulting in 47 deaths, so that only one death occurred for every 176,641 tons of coal raised; thus showing a vast improvement as compared with the preceding year. It is true that in 1857 the explosion at Lund Hill swept 192 into eternity, but even leaving this explosion at Lund Hill swept 192 into eternity, but even leaving this explosion at Lund Hill swept 192 into eternity, but even leaving this explosion at Lund Hill swept 192 into eternity, but even leaving this explosion at Lund Hill swept 192 into eternity, but even leaving this explosion at Lund Hill swept 192 into eternity out of the question, there has been an improvement; one life less was lost in 1859 by explosion—six in 1859 against swelve in 1857, and the deaths from inscellancess causes were but six in 1858 against twelve in 1857. After referring to the separate accidents in detail, and to the informations taid and fines levied, Mr. Morton continues that through the more agreeable encolumn of friendly negociation he has succeeded in many of his endeavours to gain security for the public against the danger to be apprehended from open, abandoned, and unfenced pits. On the other hand, some of his efforts in this direction have been the warted by sunwonted but not unanticipated obstacles; and especially in cases which presented doubtful ownership, or dispetcel liability either to fill up or guard auch old shafts. The Inspection Act does not provide any remedy whatever for fromstone pits left thus exposed; and even in reference to unused and unprotected coal pits, it is hard and tedious to obtain legal referes if the surface belongs to one proprietor and the minerals to another, and if the colliery is worked out and the lease expired. The deaths and other bodily injuries which frequently happen in the frontenemens of Yorkshire are almost identical in their origin and character with those sustained incollierie; and it would be an acceptable boon to persons engaged in the first-mentioned branch of industry if the ameli these 42 fatal accidents occurred, resulting in 47 deaths, so that only one

lieries; and it would be an acceptance own to person the mining Acts were to be extended to them.

With respect to the education of colliers, lengthened experience confirms Mr. Morton in the soundness of the sentiments he has already expressed upon the subject. The means to be employed for the accomplishment of the desired ends appear to him to be—1. By augmenting the amount, enhancing the quality, and decreasing the cost of instruction imparted to young children in the colliery districts.—2. By a system of taition for boys from 10 to 15 years old, who labour in coal and from-works during the day, but who have leisure to devote several hours in every week to secular leading, without abridging their religious exercises on Standay.—3. By the formation and encouragement of local mining schools for the special and technical education of adult operatives and subordinate agents; the more proficient and esserving of whom might eventually receive from such institutions "certificates of merit."—3. By the establishment of one of more mining and engineering colleges in the provinces, for still more advanced and scientific students, who aspire to qualify themselves for the abel fulfilment of those superior and more responsible duties which appertain to and devolve on the chief viewers and managers of collieries. The separate accidents do not require especial mention, further than to state that the summary of the accidents caused by explasion proves the necessity of the accidents exclusive use summary of the accidents caused by explasion proves the necessity of the accident exclusive as so-called "trilling flashes" of fire-damp have sometimes been the admonitory but unheeled precursors of terribic and destructive explosions.

No. 6. The Derbuyshire, Nortinghamshire, Leicestershire, and

No. 6. THE DERBYSHIRE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, LEICESTERSHIRE, AND WARWICKSHIRE DISTRICT.—Mr. Hedley's report commences with a calculation which proves that, in his district at least, the Colliery Inspection Act has not been without results. We could wish that each Inspector furnished a similar statement, feeling confident that it would do much to re-Act has not been without results. We could wish that each Inspector furnished a similar statement, feeling confident that it would do much to remove the impression entertained by some that inspection does not prevent casualties. He says that during the year 1853 the quantity of out raised was 5,660,000 tons, whilst in 1857 the quantity raised was but 4,750,000 tons, showing an increase in 1856 of about 6½ per cent. The deaths in 1855 were one for every 82,000 tons of coal raised; in 1856, and eath for every 97,000 tons raised; one death for every 98,000 tons raised; and in 1856 only one death for every 121,000 tons raised. In making this comparison on the quantity raised, the number of persons employed must be taken into consideration. In the Midland Counties 16,000 persons, are employed underground, and 5,000,000 tons raised, being about 316 tons per head per annum. In Lancashire the quantity produced per head per annum is about the same, but owing to the greater inclination of Lancashire mines the danger is increased. In Northumberiand and Durhum the quantity produced per head per annum is about be same, but owing to the Lancashire since are thinner than in the North, and like the mines of the Midland Counties much stronger. Where a larger number of persons are employed to produce a given quantity stronger.

the quantity produced per head per annum is above only lons. Many of the Lancashire mines are thinner than in the North, and like the mines of the Midiand Counties much stronger. Where a larger number of persons are employed to produce a given quantity there will consequently be greater risk, the character of the roofs being the same. The character of the Midland Counties' roofs, of those of Lancashire, and the North are much alike, with the exception of Warwickshire, where the mines have fire-clay roofs.

Mr. Hedley reports the continued co-operation of all persons interested in mining operations in his district, and their anxiety to secure the safety of their respective colleries. On every occasion that he has made suggestions they have been rapidly compiled with. He finds the powers and provisions of the Act sofficient for his district, nearly all parties looking to the spirit rather than the letter of the Act; but he-has reason to know that further provisions are required in some districts, in which the owners of small collicries are antagonistic to good management. Such persons should be compelled to adopt those arrangements which the owners of well-regulated criticries found needful before any legislative enactment. Mr. Hedley concludes his report with a statement which we much regret should be necessary—that the numerous breukages of wire-rope are becoming very serious, and that on examining several broken ropes he has found them composed of a few good tough wires, the greatest part being very inferior. There is so much uncertainty in wite-ropes, that many owners and managers contemplate abundoning their use.

STRIKE AT THE COLLIERIES AND IRON-WORKS IN THE WREXHAM MINING DISTRICT.—For the last three weeks a rainous strike, to both employers and employed, has been raging at the following works:—Brynmally (Mr. Clayton), Brymbo (Messrs. Darby), Vron (Messrs. Maurice and Lowe), Frood (Messrs. Sparrow and Poole), and Westminster (Marquis of Westminster). The men at first demanded sixpence per day extra, but the employers stated that they were not willing to give the sum required until the employers in South Staffordshire and Shropshire should set them an example. The men afterwards reduced the demand to fourpence per day. One of the principal employers of the district, Mr. W. H. Darby, says the reason why an advance is not civen is owing to the very low them an example. The mon afterwards reduced the demand to fourpence per day. One of the principal employers of the district, Mr. W. H. Darby, says the reason why an advance is not given is owing to the very low price at which the produce is now selling. The way the notice was given demands a passing remark, as being disgraceful in the extreme. An anonymous, ill-worded notice was one night posted upon the various pits heads by a man from a distance, with his face covered with crape, stating that a rise of sixpence per day would be expected after Wednesday, Aug. 10, the pay-day being the following Saturday. Nothing was personally said on the subject to the employers, but on the Thursday morning the works were all at a stand-still, in consequence of the men staying away. No application was made to the employers, no committee was deputed to wait upon them to ascertain their intentions, or to argue the matter over; but the men simply gave an anonymous notice, waited until the period had expired, and then, without explanation or further warning, stayed at home en simply gave an anonymous notice, waited until the period had, and then, without explanation or further warning, stayed at home Could any mode of proceeding be more unwise? Why not at first, wher dissuisfied with their pay, have met, and some half-dozen appointed as a deputation to the employers. A large open-air demonstation was held or the Wrexham race-course by the "turn outs," on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of trying to come to some arrangements with the employers The meeting was called by a placard signed "A Collier." For a time n the purpose of trying to come to some arrangements with the employers. The meeting was called by a placard signed "A Collier." For a time no one came forward to commence the proceedings, and the "turn outs" began to question whether or not they had been made the subject of a hoax; but soon after this the "Collier" came forward in the person of Mr. J. S. Joseph, mining engineer, who addressed the men at some length, arguing most forcibly the propriety of a deputation waiting upon the masters, for the purpose of coming to some arrangements, at the same time undertaking to be a member of such deputation. He also stated that the men in that district were getting before the strike sixpence per day more than those in the Rhos and Ruabon districts. Several of the men here spoke at some length, and it was finally carried that a deputation, consisting of 25 men, an equal number from each of the works, should be appointed to wait on a meeting of the employers at Brymbo, with full powers to make terms as regards wages. One of the speakers, named bowers to make terms as regards wages. One of the speakers, named Lloyd, a collier, in addressing the meeting, made a calculation with regard towages, in which he stated it was now impossible on the low scale of wager to make both ends meet, and proved, in his manner, that at the week's end the men who now received 17s. per week, would be 1s. 1d. in debt. The meeting at the close dispersed in a much more orderly manner than was first anticipated. Up to the time of our despatch the terms had not been need between.

THE INVENTION OF THE STEAM JET .- It is curious that Mr. Smiles as the biographer of George Stephenson, should attribute inventions to him which he himself never thought of claiming during his lifetime; more especially as it is so palpable and uncalled-for an injustice towards the tru especially as it is so palpable and uncalled-for an injustice towards the true inventors. It has been proved, we think beyond dispute, that the credit of inventing the locomotive is due to Richard Trevithick, and the invention of the steam-jet appears quite as satisfactorily traceable to Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney. This gentleman's account of the invention of the steam-jet, or blast, has just been printed in a pamphlet, and contains every particular likely to be required to set the matter at rest. Mr. Gurney's earliest knowledge of Trevithick and his invention is first referred to, as well as the encouragement to proceed which he received from Mr. Davice Gidley (after.) tedge of Trevithick and his invention is first referred to, as well as the encouragement to proceed which he received from Mr. Davies Giddy (afterwards Mr. Gilbert, P.R.S.), while others described his views as "wild theories," and ridiculed his plans. In 1813, Trevithick exhibited his locomotive on a temporary railway laid down for the purpose, near Eustonsquare, and showed the great speed it was capable of attaining. It is said "he beat a race-horse." The speed, however, was only maintained while

the accumulated steam in the boiler was worked off; but his experiment showed that if a sufficient quantity of steam could be "kept up," as he termed it, the speed might be maintained for any distance or length of time. No means were then known to "keep up" the steam, but this condition is now fulfilled by the discovery and application of the steam-draft. In 1820, Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney succeeded Dr. Thompson, of Glasgow, as Lecturer on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at the Surrey Institution. It was here the discovery of the steam-jet was made, and directly applied for the purpose of obtaining intense heat in the decomposing turnace and for was here the discovery of the steam-jet was made, and directly applied for the purpose of obtaining intense heat in the decomposing furnaces and for the working of platinum. Its power was the curprise of everyone who attended the lectures, and many scientific men are still living who remember some singular discoveries made by it. The invention of the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, and the discovery of the lime light, for which Mr. Gurney was presented with the gold medal of the Society of Arts, was amongst them. The difficulties to be surmounted by Trevithick in perfecting his invention were many. First to reduce the weight of the carriaves, this wasdone by the The difficulties to be surmounted by Trevithick in perfecting his invention were many. First, to reduce the weight of the carriage; this was done by the construction of a tubular boiler, termed by the workmen and others the "natomy boiler," from its principle of circulation being similar to the circulation in animals. The second consideration was to procure a sufficiency of steam. For this purpose nothing was found so effective as the steam-jet; yet for the public roads it was objectionable—it made anoise that was difficult to get over, and modifications of centrifugal fans, blowing cylinders, &c., and other means, up to 1827, were tried and found wanting. The steam-jet was get over, and modifications of centrifugal fans, blowing cylinders, &c., and other means, up to 1827, were tried and found wanting. The steam-jet was first applied by Mr. Gurney to the Alligator steam-vessel, in 1824; then to the Duchess of Clarence, and other steam-boats. It was then taken to France and America, and is now applied to every war steamer in Europe. When the noise of the steam draft was got over the carriage ran long distances on the roads in and about London, without annoyance or accident of any kind. Mr. Gurney gives ample documentary evidence, and from them draws the very natural conclusion that "all the facts on record, and the testimony of living witnesses, show that Mr. Richard Trevithick was the inventor of the locomotive engine, and that Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney was the inventor of the steam-jet, emphatically called by engineers the 'life and soul' of its locomotion."

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

SEPT. 1.—Great preparations are being made at Cardiff and Swansea or the opening of the docks in each of these ports. At Cardiff, the East Bute Dock is very near completion, and the West Bute Dock is finished. The day fixed for the ceremony of opening is Wednesday, the 14th inst., and demonstrations on an almost imprecedented scale will be made. Some and demonstrations on an almost imprecedented scale will be made. Some of the arches beneath the railway on the west side, and at the head of the new dock, are, it is stated, already taken for warehouses, and there can be no doubt that the enterprise, vast as it is, will be entirely successful. The development of the mining district, the production of steam-coal on a continually increasing scale, and the establishment of large iron-works, led to the necessity of providing this enlarged accommodation for vessels; and nothing can more significantly mark the immense progress made in mining in South Wales than the fact, that in all the three principal ports extension of the docks has been found indispensable within the last few years. Unfortunately for Newport, rights interests are entwined around her as ion of the docks has been found indispensable within the last few years. Unfortunately for Newport, private interests are entwined around her as closely as the serpents round Laccoon, and enterprise on the part of others is effectively crushed. It is impossible to raise up an import trade, for ground cannot be had on fair and reasonable terms to build on, and the trade from the hills is rapidly being diverted to other ports. A much more satisfactory state of things prevails at Cardiff, and the merchants there have reason to rejoice that a wise and successful policy has been adopted by the great land proprietor, the Marquis of Bute.

A very large vessel has sailed from Cardiff Docks with coal—the Sam Dunning, from Brunswick Maine, carrying 2820 tons of Nixon's Merthyr.

The first cargo of coal from the works of the Bristol and Forest of Dean Coal Company arrived in Bristol last Friday, and the concern will henceforth be in a position to ship coal regularly.

Mr. Davies, of Blaengwawr, has recommenced sinking on Blaen-Llecha, the property of Messrs. Thomas, in the Rhondda Vach Valley. It seems probable that the Aberdare measures will be won, in which case a large field of coal will be opened up under Mr. Crawshay Bailey's and Mr. Homfray's property. Trade is reported to be generally good in the Rhondda Vach Valley.

the property of Messrs. Thomas, in the Rhondda Vach Valley. It seems probable that the Aberdare measures will be won, in which case a large field of coal will be opened up under Mr. Crawshay Bailey's and Mr. Homfray's property. Trade is reported to be generally good in the Rhondda Valley. In the Ely Valley a good deal of speculation is being displayed. Nearly all the coal fields are let, and it is expected that the owners of the Collena Collieries will be the first freighters on the new line. We hear once more of the intention to erect furnaces for the Llantrissent district as soon as possible, but we believe nothing definite has yet been decided on. At Swansea, on Tuesday, a meeting of the committee was held, when it was decided that the New South Docks shall formally be opened on Friday, Sept. 23. This announcement has been looked forward to with a great degree of interest for a considerable time by the coal proprietors of the neighbourhood, and was alluded to as a matter of considerable importance by Mr. H. A. Bruce, M.P., deputy-chairman of the directors of the Vale of Neath Railway Company, at the annual meeting of the shareholders of that concern, as an event likely to improve the prospects of the company. The additional floating accommodation that will be afforded by the new dock consists of 13 acres, having 4800 feet of quay wall, with a depth of water throughout of 24 ft.; in addition to which there is a half-tide basis of 4 acres, with 1600 ft. of quay wall, communicating with the dock by a lock 300 ft. by 60 ft. Facilities for the discharge of ores, ballast, &c., are afforded by hydraulic cranes, discharging direct into railway trucks, and for the shipment of coal and iron by hydraulic lifts and tips, combining the advantage of shipping coal either from the ordinary trucks or boxes upon the most approved plans for the prevention of breakage in the hold—a matter of importance to colliery proprietors. There is direct railway communication from the docks, without break of gauge, with the great steam coa The trade of the port is at present reported very brisk, a large number of arrivals from France being registered. Large shipments of coal have taken place during the week. The arrivals of copper have not been larger than usual, some of the principal being:—The Nancy, from Gigon, with 80 tons of copper ore for the Cobre Mining Company; the Slains Castle, from Cuba, with 640 tons; the Alice, from Nassau, with 100 tons; the Amitie, from Santander, with 120 tons of copper ore, to order; and the Hampshire, from Cuba, with 770 tons, all for the Cobre Company. Other consignments have been made to order.

The Board of Health have just determined, by a majority of 20 to 2,

rity (not to enforce the provisions of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, compelling copper smelters and other manufacturers to consume their smoke. In the course of the discussion some correspondence was read, mooting a principle of considerable importance to copper smelters. Messrs. Vivian and Grenfell, two of the largest copper smelters in the neighbourhood, put a case to Mr. Taylor, the Secretary at the Local Government Act Office, who ruled that the vapour emitted in smelting processes was not smoke, and did not, consequently, come within the meaning of the clause of the Act, which compels manufacturers to consume their smoke. He drew a clear distinction between vapour and the smoke arising from the combustibles used in the fire-places or furnaces. This definition is of the utmost importance, and the Swansea authorities have wisely decided not to interfere with the works in the neighbourhood, but to allow their owners to prosecute their important avocations unshackled.

The half-yearly meeting of the Coleford, Monmouth, Usk, and Pontypool Railway, was held on Monday, at Usk, Mr. Thomas Brown, of Ebbw Vale, occupying the chair. The Chairman stated that the receipts for the last half-year amounted to 157t, more than the sum calculated, although the estimate had been made for the whole line to Coleford, and it was at pelling copper smelters and other manufacturers to consume their smoke.

the estimate had been made for the whole line to Coleford, and it was at present completed only so far as Monmouth. No iron ore whatever had the estimate had oben made for the whole the to Coleton, and it was at present completed only so far as Monmouth. No from one whatever had yet been conveyed, and no communication existed with the Forest of Dean. A shareholder, Mr. Phillips, said Mr. Crawshay Bailey had promised at the last meeting that the intended bridge across the Wye should be imme-diately commenced, as all the necessary arrangements had been made. It was impossible for the line to pay until it was taken into the Forest.

raply to this, the Chairman stated that the directors had been disappointed rsply to this, the Chairman stated that the directors had been disappointed in the shares not having been taken up by the gentlemen of the district, and sufficient money was not forthcoming to go on with the work alluded to. He added, that the line would be completed as soon as possible, and that he had no doubt the iron ore traffic would be larger than was at first estimated. It would, probably, produce a return of 7½ per cent on their capital. It was then urged by Mr. Phillips that it would be better for the directors to make a single line across the River Wye, rather than have any further delay. The Chairman said this point had received the anxious consideration of the directors, but it should be remembered that they had made arrangements up to Monmouth for a double line, should it be found necessary at any future time. The report was then adopted, the auditors reappointed, and the proceedings brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A lad has been killed at the Nant-y-Glo Works this week, entirely

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

SEPT. 1.—The Iron Trade presents the same aspect of steady firmness which has lately characterised it. The demand for pig-iron is, perhaps, a shade quieter, owing to the little work that could lately be done by the puddlers during the extremely hot weather. This, however, is but a temporary influence, and with the change of weather will pass away.

The Coal Trade is good, the demand for the works being much better

In the Hardware Trades there is no particular change. There is a good home demand, but the foreign trade is quieter. Recent East Indian ad-vices are less encouraging with respect to the commercial prospects of

that country.

The chainmakers' strike still continues, and, so far, no prospect of an accommodation appears probable. The masters state that the list of prices accommodation appears probable. The masters state that the list of prices to which the Unionists wish them to agree are drawn up so as to be to the advantage of men working at their homes, and would seriously affect the production of chains in manufactories. A case of neglect of work has been heard before the magistrates at Dudley, but the execution of the sentence is suspended to await the decision of the superior Courts on a technical objection. Six men were summoned at the Stourbridge Police Court yesterday on the charge of damaging the door and windows of a man who persisted in working in defiance of the Union. They had gone to the man's house at night, broken his windows with stones, and burst open the door. The magistrate only inflicted a fine of 1s. each, and costs, and gave a fortnight for its payment, they being anxious as little as possible to embitter the dispute. They, however, warned the men that any future violence of the like kind would be more seriously dealt with.

Some efforts have been made in this town to obtain contributions towards the support of those on strike amongst the building trades; and on Satur-

the support of those on strike amongst the building trades; and on Satur-day evening an out-door meeting is announced, which is to be addressed by delegates from London, on the subject of the effort now making to re-

duce the hours of labour.

duce the hours of labour.

The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the School of Art in this town was held on Monday evening, the Earl of Dartmoor presiding. The works exhibited evinced a highly satisfactory progress under the teaching of Mr. Muckley, the head master. A second master has been engaged, and the operations of the School are to be extended to Bilston. There is a deficiency in the funds, which the committee attribute mainly to the inadequate support awarded to the school by the manufacturers of the towa. Amongst the works for which prizes were awarded were some very beautiful defines for income for income. works for which prizes were awarded were some very beau-

ul designs for japan wares.

The half-yearly meeting of the South Staffordshire Railway Company was held on Aug. 25, at Birmingham. The Parliamentary Committee having thrown out the portion of a bill by which it was proposed to lease the line to the North-Western Company, Mr. Buller, the eminent counsel, had been consulted, and he gave it as his opinion that a good and binding agreement might be made with the London and North-Western Company, without the assent of Parliament, but no decision has at present been come to on the subject by the directors. The Parliamentary to on the subject by the directors.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE. FROM OUR CORRESPON NDENT IN CRESTERVIELD.]

SEPT. 1 .- The Iron Trade, though not presenting many features of buoyancy, is healthy, and there is a good supply of orders in the hands of our makers. The cessation of the late war has occasioned a better demand for the Continent, which had greatly fallen off from the commencement of the Italian crisis. The enquiry for iron for the States is increasing, and as the Russian Government has reduced the import duties on British iron, we may anticipate a more active trade to that country. The exports of the iron trade show a great increase in pig-iron, particularly to the United States. The demand for railway ironwork is steady, and the position and

prospects of this department of the trade is very satisfactory.

Through the kindness of Mr. Hedley, Inspector for Derbyshire, we have been favoured with the perusal of the very able report of that gentlenave been invoured with the perusal of the very able report of that gentleman, as addressed to the Secretary of State, upon the subject of the mines under his inspection, for 1858. In the first place, we must deplore the fact that these valuable reports are not put in the hands of those engaged in mines immediately on their publication, so that they might obtain the benefit of the practical hints and suggestions which this valuable document contains. Mr. Hedley's report, in whatever point we regard it, shows a great improvement on the previous year. During the past year 5,060,000 tons of coal have been raised, with a death for every 120,000 tons, while in 1857, 4,750,000 tons were raised, and in the work one life was lost to every 86,000 tons so obtained. This comparison is of a very satisfactory character, and is seen to further advantage when we take the aggregate figures, which show that the 5,060,000 tons are taken from the dark cavities of the earth by 16,000 persons (so that every person must raise about 316 tons), and that this stupendous result is arrived at with the loss of 42 lives. In 1857, 62 per cent. less of coal being realised, 55 persons lost their lives; so that when we consider the notorious risks incurred by miners, we must confess, although we deplore even this loss, that the work has been accomplished with but comparatively slight suffering. Out of the 42 deaths in 1859, 16 were occasioned by falls of coals and roofs, 3 of these arising from the negligence of the sufference and the others from accidents probably the negligence of the sufferers, and the others from accidents probably beyond human control. Mr. Hedley then enters into detail with regard to the causes of these accidents, and concludes by expressing his conviction of the sufficiency of the Inspection Act, if properly observed. He also calls attention to the necessity of carefully examining all machinery and

calls attention to the necessity of ropes belonging to the pits.

An invention has just been patented by Mr. J. T. Calow, a working joiner, residing at Staveley, near Chesterfield, for the purpose of preventing accidents from over-winding or the breaking of the pit rope. The invention is simple, yet effective. It consists of springs, which are so made as to work from the cage along the conductors from the bottom to the top. There is a perforated shield over the top of the cage, which is intende shelter the workmen in the event of anything falling from above. If the cage should be wound up too high, the chain would soon hear of it. The strength of the appearates has been tried by a weight of about 11 tons.

The first sod of a new railway from Buxton to Whalley Bridge was

turned on Friday.

A meeting of the North Derbyshire Mining Company was held on Thursday, Mr. W. Condell (surgeon) in the chair. A statement was laid before day, Mr. W. Condell (surgeon) in the chair. A statement was laid before the meeting as to the prospects and position of the mine, which showed an actual deficiency of 5502; besides which there were several accounts not yet due—one from Messrs. Walker and Co., of Sheffield, for the ironwork yet due—one from messers, waters and Co, or Shenned, for the fromwork for the pumps and pit-work at Calver Sough. There was also an account from the Bowling Iron Company, for the payment of which provision would have to be made. After a discussion, it was moved by Mr. Booth, of Chesterfield, and seconded by Mr. Shaw, that a call of 10s. per share should be made, payable by two 5s. instalments, the first on Sept. 10, and the remainder on Dec. 10. A resolution was passed exceedingly personal and presumptuous towards your correspondent. It was to the effect that, nce of inaccurate reports respecting this mine, no reports should n this Journal except those sent by Thomas Broomhead, one in consequence of inaccurate reports respecting this mine, no reported, one be inserted in this Journal except those sent by Thomas Broomhead, one of the members of the committee. The great magnate, who occasionally attends the meetings from Wirksworth, had taken umbrage at our having stated that an accident had happened to the pumps, and also that another call would have to be made. Now, however unpleasant it may be for the directors of the North Derbyshire to be told that they would have to pay the proof of the North Derbyshire to be told that they would have to pay the proof of the North Derbyshire to be told that they would have to pay call, we shall never keep the fact a secret, though it may have

prejudicial effect upon the shares. We always endeavour to obtain accurate information, and if at any time we should feel incompetent for our task, we will not fail to secure the services of the Wirksworth magnate to assist us. It may also be unpleasant to state generally that a call of 1t. per share has been made upon the Express shares. It may also be unpleasant to state been made upon the Eyam shares.

THE MINING INDUSTRY OF IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

SEPT. 1 .- The prospectus of another new mining company has appeared, and from the limited number of the shares there is no doubt they will be immediately subscribed for. It is called the Barravore Silver-Lead Mining Company. There are eight directors, four English and four Irish. The consulting manager and engineer is Mr. James Skimming, of Castleblaney; and the Irish solicitor, Mr. Alexander M'Neale, of Dublin, whose connection with Irish mining capitalists is favourably known. The prospectus exposes fairly, concisely, and well, the position and prospects of the company. The capital is 6500L, in 6500 shares of 1L each; the present owner gets 500L in cash (200L of which has been already advanced) and 2000 free shares, and transfers his entire interest in the lease, which is granted for a period of 62 years from 1849, at 1-16th royalty (or a bulk rent of 20% per annum) to this company, together with all the improvements made on the property, including manager's house and offices, workshop and forge, with tools complete; eighteen labourers' cottages recently erected; water-wheel and crusher, and all mining implements on the premises; also 8 tons of ore now on surface. Of the above property, the mining engineer reports that the erection of the same buildings would cost as least 180% and the plant suitable for the purposes of the pine 160%. at least 1500?, and the plant suitable for the purposes of the mine 160?.

also that the value of the mining operations, of a beneficial and permanent character hitherto carried out, cannot be estimated at less than 3000?

The promoters get 1000 free shares, making 3000 free shares in all The promoters get 1000 free shares, making 3000 free shares in all; the latter number is given in lieu of preliminary expenses of every kind to be borne by promoters. After paying 5006, in cash to the present lessee, 30006, will be left as a clear working capital. Of this sum probably not more than one-half will be required, as Mr. Skimming states in his report—"There is a strong probability that not more than 15006, will be required to bring the mines into a self-supporting state."

The mineral sett extends over 1200 acres, and is situated in the Glenders Value in the capital Wishley.

The mineral sett extends over 1200 acres, and is situated in the Glenmalure Valley, in the county Wicklow, a favourable spot for mining operations. The geological formation is granite, and the lodes are believed to run parallel to those in the Luganure Mines. The local advantages are—the situation of the mines, more than 2000 feet over the level of the sea, giving a facility for driving adits and unwatering the mine without the aid of machinery; a never-failing supply of water to drive machinery. The cost of delivering ores at the port of Wicklow is 10s. per ton.

So far as regards the prospectus. I will likely, at some fature time, notice the engineering and geological reports, as given by Mr. Skimming and Mr. Cunningham, of Liverpool.

I understand that the other mining projects to which I lately referred.

In Mar. Cunningman, of Inverpool.

I understand that the other mining projects to which I lately referred are all progressing satisfactorily, and Ireland will be soon made the theatre of numerous and, I trust, profitable mining enterprises.

The Irish Railway Companies have all held their half-yearly meetings about this period, and the accounts have in every case shown satisfactory esuits. The Great Southern and Western and Midland Great Western are all proposed to the Relation of the proposed to the Relation of the Rela results. The Great Southern and Western and Midland Great Western have each declared a dividend of 5 per cent., free of income tax; the Belfast junction 4 per cent., and the Dublin and Drogheda 4½ per cent. The Waterford and Limerick Company have commenced to be dividend paying, and have declared 1 per cent., and the Dundalk and Enniskillen Company have resumed payment of dividends, giving 3 per cent. A capital steam-engine, at present on the Ardully Mine, is advertised for public sale.

for public sale.

A good demand for mining shares has sprung up during the past week and there are buyers at the following quotations:—Mining Company of Ireland at 124. Wicklow Copper at 494, General Mining Company at 3 and Carysfoot Mining Company at 12s. 6d. As the allotments for the Connorree shares have been made, it is likely they will soon be quoted.

CORNISH ENGINES.—Capt. Lean gives the number of pumping-engines reported for July as 22. They have consumed 1419 tons of coal, and lifted 11 0 million tons of water 10 fins. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 52,400,000 lbs., lifted 1 ft. high by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. Engines have exceeded the average duty at Alfred Consols, Cargoll Mines, Great Work, North Roskear, St. Aubyn and Grylls, South Wheal Frances, West Caradon, Wheal Ludcott, and West Providence. At Dolcoath, the water supplied to the boilers is cold: they stop stem times.

Hydro-Carnon Gas.—The brilliancy of hydro-carbon gases has been frequently commented upon in the *Mining Journal*, but their price being above that of coal gas, which excluded their use where coal could be obabove that of coal gas, which excluded their use where coal could be obtained, and the apparatus being too complicated to admit of their use in country mansions, although several inventors have asserted that any servant could manufacture it, the patentees have soldom met with much success. Mr. B. J. Spedding, of Birkenhead, has added his name to the already numerous list, his invention relating to an apparatus for generating gas for illuminating and other purposes, and the regulating and impregnating the same with the vapour of any volntile hydro-carbon fluids. It is applicable to gas made from resin oil, or other similar substances, and consists of a peculiarly-shaped retort, with a syphon or pipe passing through its cover, through which the oil or other matter is conveyed into the interior of the said retort. The cover or part of the cover of the said retort. rior of the said retort. The cover or part of the cover of the said retort in which the syphon is fixed is made to revolve horizontally, the edges of the cover resting in a groove filled with molten lead. For some purposes he makes the syphon itself to revolve in the same manner, in which case that next of the symbol with in the interior of the symbol which is the interior of the symbol which is the interior of the symbol which is the first size of the symbol which is the first size of the symbol which is the interior of the symbol which is that part of the syphon which is in the interior of the retort is bent out of the perpendicular, so as to bring its lowest end over different parts of the bottom of the retort as the syphon revolves, which is also the object to be obtained by the revolving cover. The bottom of the retort is formed to slope downwards from side to centre, either like the interior of an egg or like an inverted cone, or from centre to side, with a flue or chimney pass-ing propagate directly through its centre, by either of which arrangements. nice an inverted cone, or from centre to side, with a flue or chimney passing upwards directly through its centre, by either of which arrangements the deposit of pitchy or other matter on the inside surface of the retort is prevented. The gas generated by the decomposition of the oil in the retort is made to pass up a perpendicular pipe, and thence into a suitable condensor, and thence into a gasholder, which latter is made flat at each end, but otherwise in the shape of a quarter of a circular drum, which he makes to revolve or oscillate on a spindle or shaft into a suitable trough or well filled with water: from which holder the gas is reads to pass into a makes to revolve or oscillate on a spindle of shall into a subside trough or well filled with water; from which holder the gas is made to pass into a drum through a valve, which is worked by a disc, the pressure of the gas on the disc closing the valve as may be required, by which means the pressure of the gas is regulated. The disc is attached to the drum by a flexible diaphragm, made of silk, coated on one or both sides with India-rubber and sulphur, and when necessary a diaphragm of thin gutta percha is added, or water is made to float round the outside of the said diaphragm, to prevent any smell arising from the same when impregnated with gas partly filled with naphtha, benzol, or other hydro-carbon fluid, the said vessel being divided in the interior by a worm or eccentric partition, which makes the gas to pass in a narrow channel for a considerable distance over the surface of the said fluid, by which it becomes impregnated with the filled with naphtha, benzol, or other hydro-carbon fluid, the vapour of the same, and its illuminating power thus increased. It is then wed to pass directly to the burners

MAGNETIC DRIVING WHEELS FOR LOCOMOTIVES .- A very interesting paper, "On Increasing the Power of Locomotives," was read by Mr. Blake before the American Scientific Association at a recent meeting, in which were given the details of experiments made, and results obtained, by Mr E. W. Serrell, by magnetising the wheels of locomotives, to cause the adhere more firmly to the rails. An additional adhesion of upwar 75 per cent. has been obtained by the following simple method: lower segment of the wheel is surrounded by a helix of copper wire, through which the wheel revolves, and, contrary to the generally received opinions, it was found that upon curving the helix into a segment, the radius of which is equal to the diameter of the wheel, the point of greatest magnetic effectionicided with the contact of the wheel and rails. One wheel had south is equal to the diameter of the wheel, the point of greatest magnetic effect coincided with the contact of the wheel and rails. One wheel had south polarity, and its corresponding opposite wheel north polarity. The wheels magnetised in the experimental trial were 4½ ft. in diameter, and weighed 1100 lbs. each. On a very slippery rail 19 lbs. of steam per inch slipped the wheels without magnetism; under the same conditions 35 lbs. were required to slip them when magnetised. On a very clean rail, and everything being favourable, 50 lbs. were required without any magnetic effect,

The helix was made of No. 8 copper wire and 88 lbs. when magnetised. and 88 lbs. when magnetised. The helix was made of No. 8 copper wire in one strand, 2700 ft. in length, and laid in 288 turns, insulated with cotton and marine glue, and covered with India-rabber. He had not been able to discover any increased or diminished effect by the wheels being in motion or at rest, and they were tested up to 300 revolutions per minnte. The battery used was a modification of Grove's, so contrived as not to stop, and consisted of sixteen cups each, having about 300 in. of zinc surface, and they were connected for the quantity of eight cups.

A SKETCH OF THE GEOLOGY OF CHILI.-No. II.

BY ROBERT EDWARD ALISON.

In the southern part of Chili, in latitude 47° S., the predominant rock s mica-slate, with thick folia of quartz, very frequently passing into a schist; further north a compact felspathic rock is the most common. At Valdivia and Concepcion it is mica-schist, and a highly glossy clay-slate. In an islet at the entrance of the Bay of Salcahuano the metamorphic schists are cut through with parallel dykes of felspathic porphyries. North senses are cut through with paratiel sykes of telspathic porphyries. North of Concepcion the whole coast, as far as it has been examined geologically, consists, with few exceptions, of mica-schist, gneiss, clay-slate, granite, dinite, and syenite. About Valparuiso the principal rock is gneiss, with veins of quartz and felspar, including schorl and epidote. The strike of the foliation is generally N. by W. and S. by E., which is the same with the cleavage of the felspathic clay-slates further north. The mountain chairs near the coast are generally formed of greative receivers. chains near the coast are generally formed of granite, syenite, or of euritic porphyry. As you approach nearer the Cordillera, the ranges are partly granitic and partly of purple porphyritic conglomerates, claystone porphyry, and greenstone porphyry. In Central Chili, the flanks of the Corphyry, grantic and partly of purple porphyritae congionierates, enystone porphyry, and greenstone porphyry. In Central Chili, the flanks of the Cordillera generally consist of stratified rocks, with the dip from the Cordillera; but in Northern Chili the basset edges front the sea. There is a rock very common in the Cordillera, which, from having been found at different intervals, from Ticero del Fuego to Eastern Kamtschatka, has obtained the distinctive name of "andesite;" it forms mountain masses of a whitish colour, and manifests a close resemblance to masses of common granito and syenite; it consists, however, of white albite, green hornblende, with mica, chlorite, and epidote. In the Santiago range the porphyritic masses have been altered in several parts by volcanic action. There is a large zone of a so much deeper red colour than the rest that it can be observed

zone of a so much deeper red colour than the rest that it can be observed at some distance, which has been much altered by acid vapours, which have dissolved the attackable parts, forming a siliceous compound, and the alumine and oxide of iron combining with the sulphuric acid forms several sorts of sulphates; the one called "poleura" by the natives (gypsum) is much used in the capital in plastering the outside of the houses.

On advancing north towards Coquimbo by Sleapel, at the foot of the main Cordillera the rocks are principally granite, andesite, andesite porphyry, and altered clay-slate. At Los Hornos are thin layers of gypsum, alternating with calcareous elay-shale. The Cuerta de los Hornos is calcareous clay-shale, with oxide of iron, with numerous intruded rocks of porphyry, and white felspathic greenstone passing into andesite. Close to the road are hillocks of micaceous iron ore, containing a few poor gold mines. About 23 leagues further north, at the town of Combarbala, the rocks are of red sandstone and purple clay-stone porphyry. Towards Coquimbo you traverse granitic districts of an andesitic character occasionally; the rocks are greenstone, slate-coloured porphyry, and sometimes sionally; the rocks are greenstone, slate-coloured porphyry, and sometimes of a granular mixture of quartz, mica, felspar, and hornblende, some of them traversed by obtruded dykes of what may be considered a Cambrian rock. At Coquimbo the rocks are syenite, greenstone, and diorite; the latter rocks form the principal division between the Port of Coquimbo and the neighbouring beautiful little Bay of Herradura.

On advancing a few miles to the eastward you pass the granitic series.

and arrive at a porphyritic conglomerate resting on an immense gypseous strata, which, near the hacienda of Pluclaro, is 6000 feet in thickness. Further north, towards Huasco, the rocks differ but little from those near Further north, towards Huasco, the rocks differ but little from those near to Coquimbo, excepting near the port, where there are grauwacke, approaching to a clay-slate, and much syenite. At Caldera, the new Port of Copiapo, to which it is connected by a railroad, the rocks are composed of andesite, blackish-coloured porphyry, granite, and greenstone, with some altered clay-slates. The geological structure of the Valley of Copiapo, towards the Cordillera, is extremely interesting, but it is impossible to describe it within the limits of this sketch; we may mention, however, that above the town of Copiapo the hills are of the granitic series, with serpentine passing into clay-slate; advancing further east are gypseous masses and hills of unstratified porphyry. tine passing into clay-slate; advancing further east are gypseous masses and hills of unstratified porphyry.

Along the whole coast of Chili there are evident signs of the elevation of the land. In the neighbourhood of Valencian

of the land. In the neighbourhood of Valparaiso are numerous headlands, covered with broken and decayed shells to the elevation of 230 feet; and even to an elevation of 557 feet small specimens are to be found of very comminuted shells, similar to those existing in the neighbouring sea. The principal species are the Patella, Trochus, Crepidula, and Concholepas, some of which are occasionally to be found at an elevation of 1300 feet. some of which are occasionally to be Jound at an elevation of 1300 ret. North of Valparaiso, near to Concord, are immense beds of the Mesodesma donacisome, which supply lime for the town; the same fossil shell is found in such abundance around Coquimbo, that the large smelting establishment of Guayacan, in the Bay of Herradura, has frequently purchased 1500 qtls.

week of them for making lime.

Towards the close of the seventeenth century (about the year 1698) an Augustine Convent was built at Valparaiso, so close to the sea that some expense was incurred to protect the loundation; the site of the foundation is now 19 feet above high-water mark. In 1817 there was a small rock close to the shore, which could be passed over in a boat; in 1830 it was always slightly above the water; it is now (1859) in the middle of Cohrane-street. On examining with attention the northern part of Chili, it is very evident that there have been five ascensional movements of the coast. Round the Bay of Countribo the syntage wises like an expeditionation of the coast. Round the Bay of Coquimbo the surface rises like an amphitheatre, in five very marked stages, forming concentric terraces around the present bay. The first terrace, about one mile wide, rises to an elevation of about 22 ft., consists of sand downs, and towards the town of marshes, some of which are salt, and others fresh, with shells similar to those found on the beach. A steep escarpment leads to the second terrace, about 70 feet above the level of the sea, on which the town of La Serena, the capital, is situated; the upper part of it covers the third terrace, which is 120 feet above the sea. Above is the fourth terrace, which is nearly level, rising 182 feet above the third; it is joined to the fifth by a steep escarpment. This upper terrace above the town is entirely composed of immense masses of shingle, and stretches along the coast about eleven miles inland. Close to the Port of Coquimbo, on the second terrace, thick layers of small oyster shells are found a few inches below the surface. Overters are now only shells are found a few inches below the surface. Oysters are now only found in the southern part of Chili. Two miles inland from the port the upper terrace sinks about 120 feet; a few inches under the surface it is composed of thick masses of shelly conglomerate, forming an excellent building stone, which has been employed in the crection of the cathedral at Screna. On going north the same terraces are found; they are very well defined. Up the Valley of Huasco, towards the town of Ballenar, 37 miles inland, the terraces are formed of gravel, accreted together 37 miles inland, the terraces are formed of gravel, aggregated together with parting seams of clay. From the marks of action of the sea at different elevations of the land, we may suppose that the elevatory process has been interrupted by long periods of comparative rest; and, from the similarity of the distant terraces, no doubt the periods were synchronous over wide spaces of the coast.

similarity of the distant terraces, no doubt the periods were synchronous over wide spaces of the coast.

Earthquakes.—Chili is very subject to severe earthquakes; sometimes of such frightful intensity as to prove the existence of those powerful hidden forces which shake our firm-set earth. They manifest themselves by quick, horizontal, vertical, and sometimes by a sort of rotatory vibration; they generally occur in a linear direction, but at other times partly in cir-cles, or large ellipses, which was the case with the earthquakes of 1835 and 1851, when the vibrations were propagated with decreasing intensity from a centre towards the circumference. It is affirmed by all miners that the most severe shocks are not felt in deep mines, although the rambling sound which almost always precedes the shock is distinctly heard. It has been thought that the atmospheric pressure is distinctly heard. It has been thought that the atmospheric pressure is disturbed on the days when earthquakes occur. The result of more than seven years' observations in Chili, and at the time of the great earthquake of 1835, refutes this opinion, as we have not observed the horary variation of the barometer to be affected, without hear on the careful ways to the contract of the co either before or after earthquakes; but it is said that during the great earthquake which nearly destroyed Valparaiso, in November, 1822, the barometer fell considerably. It is, however, an undoubted fact that sudden changes of the weather frequently succeed heavy earthquakes, such changes of the weather frequently succeed heavy earthquakes, such as he occurrence of rain at an unusual period of the year. Almost immediately after the devastating earthquake of February, 1835, torrents of rain fell in Concepcion, although rain was unknown at such a season of the year. We have often observed that the weather, which might be close and suitry.

producing a feeling of mental and bodily lassitude previous to a shock, assumed quite a different feeling after one. Experience shows that two desolating shocks may be expected in a century; the intensity of the shocks is supposed to be increased according to the time intervening between them, and the danger to be greatest when the volcanic vents are closed. Although they appear to be simply dynamic phemonena of motion, yet in Chili they have suddenly elevated whole districts above the ancient level. At the time of the earthquake of February, 1835, the southern end of tile Isle of Santa Maria was uplifted 8 feet, the central part 9 feet, and the northern end 10 feet, and the whole island more than the mainland opposite; but both it and Talcahuano subsided a few weeks afterwards, and lost a part of their first elevation. The sea is generally much agitated during, and for a short time after, a severe shock of an earthquake. At the time of the one which destroyed Concepcion, and nearly all the towns in the south of Chili, on Feb. 22, 1835, two great waves rolled over the town of Talcahuano, the Port of Concepcion, and the small convict settlement on the Island of Juan Fernandez, 180 miles from the coast, was nearly washed away. During an earthquake at Coquimbo, in Nov., 1849, the sea retired about 150 yards beyond the lowest point of low-water mark, and then rolled back about 12 ft. high. A large English ship, anchored in 7 fms. water in the neighbouring Bay of Herradura, nearly touched the bottom from the receding of the sea; the water continued to obb and flow lightly for pearly was hour, and a helf afterwards. In Merch 1856. in 1 ms. water in the neighbouring Bay of Herradura, nearly touched the bottom from the receding of the sea; the water continued to ebb and flow slightly for nearly an hour and a half afterwards. In March, 1858, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Coquimbo; at the copper smelting establishment at Guayacan, in the Bay of Herradura, the sea receded very considerably, and rose 15 ft. 9 in., and continued to ebb and flow every two minutes for two hours, but we could not perceive that any upheaving had taken place.

[To be concluded in next week's Mining Journal.]

THE GIBRALTAR TELEGRAPH.—We understand that Mr. John Walker of the City-road, has had interviews with the Board of Admiralty respecting his patent safety hollow submarine cable, and has offered to make three miles of it, which shall weigh but 10 cwts. to the mile, and carry five miles of its own weight in the water. He guarantees that it shall not be injured by coiling it into a ship's boat and paying it out by hand into deep water; and he proposes that two vessels be moored (say) two miles apart for the purpose of fully proving it before deciding on the Gibraltar line. Mr. Walker remarks, that before deciding upon the cable to be used for a long line of such importance as that to Gibraltar, every cable proposed ought to be subjected to some more satisfactory test than that of submitting a few specimens, in a comfortable board-room, to a party of gentlemen who know very little about cables. Everyone who makes ropes ought to know that the materials used in them should work harmonically together, yet in existing cables the thin copper wire is covered with a stout iron casing. It looks very well till the strain of laying takes place, when it is true they both stretch together, but, unfortunately, they do not both contract; so that when the iron covering contracts after being out the ground the copper wire is doubled up and spoties: get rid of this, says Mr. Walker, and you have a perfect cable. The principle is simply to make the inner wire investion, which was referred to in the Mining Journal of March 5, is to protect the insulating material from compression by strains of any kind. This he does by surgoning them with a flexible tube, composed of wound wire. He takes (say) three copper conducting wires, and cover sach wire separately with sheet canotchouc, having finely powdered glass on the surface, which is rolled against the wire, and he then applies casts of caoutchouc, either alone or attificated with pulverised charcoal or fine glass, or he applies gutta percha over all the wires prepared as described. Round these he coils iron or other metal wire, so as to form a c of the City-road, has had interviews with the Board of Admiralty respecting

Seymour Tremenheere, we may refer more fully to those particulars which bear upon the collier's domestic life, as, beyond showing which masters have been most successful in their endeavours to promote the welfare of their workmen, it may assist others in effecting a similar object in the most economical manner. Messrs. Baird, of Gartsherrie, have certainly been exarting themselves energetically and successfully. A boarding house, which is kept scrupiously clean, and placed under the care of a matron, has been provided. The dayroom is conveniently furnished, and has a good supply of books and newspapers, a fire is kept in it when required, and the inmates are allowed to smoke in the evening; the bed rooms have each a freplace; the washing and bath-room has a freplace and boiler, enabling every man to have a warm bath whenever he likes, and to dry his clothes if he come in wet. The charge for all this is 3d. a night, or ls. 6d. per week. Messrs. Baird have likewise cultivated a taste for gardening amongst their men by providing each cottace with a garden, and giving premiums for the best kept cottages and gardens. Messrs. Galloway, Finnie, and Caningham Smith have adopted a similar course. Mr. Tremenheero remarks that where a large number of houses must be provided by any one proprietor the question of expense is important, and, therefore, any plans whica afford a satisfactory amount of accommodation at a reasonable cost are valuable as examples. Those of the Barleith and Dollar Collieries (Mr. J. Galloway's), near Klimarucck, appear to be on an excellent principle in all their arrangements, internal and external. But whilst in Scotland the report of the Commissioners is so favourable with respect to the efforts of the coal owners to promote the comfort of the miners, complaints are still made of the inadequate accommodation afforded by a great number of collieries have of late years expended large sums of money in improving the old kind of houses, and in building new ones on a better model, it is, nevertheless, THE COLLIER'S DOMESTIC LIFE.—Reverting to the report of Mr. Hugh Seymour Tremenheere, we may refer more fully to those particulars which

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM- BOILER EXPLOsions.—The monthly meeting of the committee was held on Tuesday, at the office of the secretary, Mr. Henry Whitworth, when the Chief Inspector, Mr. H. W. Harman, C.E., presented his report, from which the following are extracts:—We have now under inspection 574 mills and other works, and 1609 boilers, being an increase since August 22 of 3 mills and 6 beilers. We have made 284 visits, and examined 728 boilers and 544 engines. Of these, five visits have been "special," and 7 boilers specially, 19 thoroughly, and 15 instanally examined; 272 diagrams have been taken from 155 cylinders, of these 7 cylinders and 15 diagrams have been additional. The following are some of the principal detects met with:—Corrosion, 11 (two dangerous); fracture, 5 (one dangerous); safety-valves out of order, 35; two, spindles through stuffing-boxes; one, Salter's balance are wed fast; pressure gauges, 15; water gauges, 31; feed appearatis, 1; blow-off cocka, 21; flues and farnaces out of shape, 9 (one dangerous); atx boilers were without glass water gauges; 7 without blow-off cocka; 26 without glass pressure valves; and one without pressure gauges. The reports of the sub-inspectors continue to furnish us with lustances of damage to boilers arising from watchmen being entrusted with the duty of stiending to them during the night. I have also recorded above another instance of a Salter's balance being acrewed down fast, so that the safety-valve could not possibly act. The other defects met with are such as are usually observed by us; and though in many respects improvements are being daily made in the details of boiler fitments and other matters pertaining thereto, and whilst numerous establishment readily avail themselves of the recognised advantages that the adoption of such improvements offer, yet much remains to be done to bring about a more satisfactory state of things than now exists. sions.—The monthly meeting of the committee was held on Tuesday, at

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IRON v. WOOD SHIPBUILDING.

IRON v. WOOD SHIPBUILDING.

The trial of H. M. wooden steam frigate, Orlando, results in condemning timber for war ships, from the fact that the size of our vessels has outstriden the strength of that vegetable production. The Plymouth Mail states "the vibration was tremendous—dangerously so to men going atoft." The Times states, "While under steam the Orlando shook and twisted considerably, especially in the extremities, and her top gallant masts and howsprit were vibrating constantly."

Mr. John Clare, jun., has for several years past lucidly pointed out the imperacticability of producing efficient ships from timber, and the accounts given of the imperfections of the Orlando only ratify his sound remarks; and, to use Mr. Clare's own words, "the external structure is to weak for the internal motive power,"—on a perusal of the Mining Journal Mr. Clare's prognostications will be seen.

The argument our correspondent uses in regard to wooden ships, is that the great number of joints in the frame, and the seams of the planking, can only be compared to basket making, as they are not connected, or attached like his patent framing, that is in itself a ship independent of plates to hold together: and when his mode of attaching the plates to the framing is entire, the frame and the plating become one piece, without a joint. So perfect is the connection with Mr. Clare's mode of putting iron into mechanical position, that to pull a ship to pieces on the rocks the metal would have to be filed or ground assunder. As to its tearing down, as M.M. stenus fright Birkschadd did, it would be impossible, as every inch of metal in the frame would hear to be filed or ground assunder. As to its tearing down, as M.M. stenus fright Birkschadd did, it would be impossible, as every inch of metal in the frame would bear a pressure that would be impossible, as every inch of metal in the frame would bear a pressure that would be impossible, as every linch of metal in the frame would bear a pressure from the force of the motive power, incre

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—T. WRIGHT, Lombard-street: Fermanent way of rallways, and in the means of preventing rallway accilents thereon.—E. de Bassano, Brussels: Improvements in the manufacture of artificial fuel, commonly called patent fuel.—B. Tweedy, Utrecht, Netherlands: An improved mode of and apparatus for consuming smoke in loomotive and other engline furnesses, whereby coal can be used instead of colte.—B. Brandstorn, Hydo-park: Electric batteries.—A. J. Canv., Parls: Machines for breaking or crushing stones, minerals, or other similar materials.—P. Salmon, Glasgow: Improvements in Loomotives, and in apparatus for, retarding rallway carriages.—H. W. Harran, Manchester: Improvements in steam-bollers, and in working the same, and in safety valves, and apparatus connected therewith.—W. Firedan, Belfast: Apparatus for lubricating machinery.—J. O. Tatuon, Mark-lane: Separation of silex and silicious matter from fron.—H. Parres, Birmingham: Manufacture of cylinders, and tubular or hollow bodies of copper, and alloys of copper and other fueltle metals.

VENTILATING COAL AND OTHER MINES.—In ventilating mines it is now customary to use a furnace placed in the unine for the purpose of rarefying the air in the unicast shaft, the atmospheric air descending the down-cast shaft to fill up the partial vacuum thus produced, causes the requisite current of air for ventilating the sine. Mr. R. Lancaster, therefore, provisionally specified an invention which constats in supplying heated air to any portion of the up-cast shaft, by which means the air is arrefied therein, and the atmospheric air descending the down-cast shaft to fill up the partial vacuum thus formed, produces, as before, the requisite current of fresh air for ventilating the mine. In performing this invention the air is highly heated by a suitable furnace placed at the mouth of the pit, and forced the requisite distance down the up-cast shaft by a blast-engine or other means. The inventor prefers to surround the pipe by which the heated air is admitted into the up-cast shaft, with a steam casing to retain the heat; the heat of air is admitted into the up-cast shaft through holes in a circular pipe, or any other convenient manner. By the means of this tmproved mode of ventilating, the liability to explosions is greatly reduced.

ROLLING IRON.—Mr. Bernard Lauth—of Pittshage IV.S. VENTILATING COAL AND OTHER MINES. - In ventilating mines it is not

ROLLING IRON.-Mr. Bernard Lauth, of Pittsburg, U.S., and Surrey et, Strand, has patented an invention which consists in rolling the iron to be operated to backwards and forwards under the rolls, and when necessary annealing the iron again submitting it to a similar process. By this means the quality of the iron is certally improved, whilst the trouble and cost of the process is considerably less.

STEAM-BOILERS .- Messrs. Hicks and Son, of Bolton-le-Moors, have STEAM-BOILERS.—Messays. Hicks and Son, of Bolton-le-Moors, have patented an invention which consists in the use of T iron for forming the joints between the plates or hoops of which the internal flues of boilers or the shells of boilers are constructed; the joint is intended to give increased attrength to internal flues, and to prevent collapse when under great pressure, and also to cause the flue to act as a rigid longitudinal stay for the boler. It is applicable to flues with the ordinary longitudinal rivettee oints. A space is left between the edges of the plates at the joints, of sufficient width to admit to raulking, whilst the two flunges of the T iron may be caulked externally in the usual manner. In making the shells of boilers with the improved joint, the T orn may be applied either internally or externally, the T iron being made of such section and strength as circumstances may require.

DISTILLING OIL FROM COAL TAR, AND PRESERVING TIMBER.—Messrs. DISTILLING UIL FROM COAL TAR, AND FRESERVING TIMER, —Messrs, present and Blythe, New Cross, for these purposes employ heated retorts set in brick-ork, connected with the still, and attach thereto pipes and taps, in such a manner that e residue from the distillation may be discharged in its liquid state into the retorts, ther after the termination of the process, or at intervals during its continuance. For esserving sleepers, they employ an open tank, in the compartments of which the timber be preserved is placed, the preserving liquid being drawn through it by the use of a course change.

PERMANENT WAY OF RAILWAYS.—James, Earl of Caithness, Hill-street, provisionally specified an invention which relates to an improved construction and arrangement of the switches of the permanent way, and consists in making a portion of one or both the rails at the point slide along inclined parallel slots, the two ends of such sliding rails and the end of the stationary abutting rails being inclined or bevilled to correspond to the incline of the slots, whereby an overlap bevil joint is obtained. When one of these sliding rails is used, the pointed saviet switch rail and is coupled with the opposite switch rail in the ordinary manner, but the latter rail end is bevilled, in place of being cut off square. This latter rail has fitted to it a slide, which is connected with that portion of the rail which works in parallel slots, so that on the slide being moved by the lever which opens and closes the switch, it carries with it the loose rail and causes it to travel in its parallel inclined slots, and change the points accordingly. When two sliding rails are employed, one for each side of the way, they are coupled together, and move in their inclined slots simultaneously, the ordinary swivel switch rails being in this case dispensed with.

Covering Jonney Wone with Martals.—Mr. Dronin of Paris were

COVERING JOINERY WORK WITH METALS .- Mr. Drouin, of Paris, prorisionally specified an invention, which consists in overring or luling with metal arti-cles such as doors, windows, Venetian blinds, or such other articles of ordinary joinery. The objects thus covered are less liable to suffer, are stronger, and protected against fire

COAL AND IRON IN INDIA.—In the report of the Select Committee of Colonisation and Settlement (India), it is stated that "no measure will be more favourable to the rising prosperity of India, and to the encouragement of Brillsh settlers there, than the development of its coal and iron. Evidence will be iound in the report on both these subjects, rather allusively, however, than in detail. Railway communication has opened the coal of Burdwan, and will open that of the Nerbudda district, brighing both lato connection with a supply of iron. The coal of the Nerbudda is stated to be peculiarly good, and especially adapted for the purposes of steam conveyance. Very good coal is also to be found in Assam, as well as iron ore, neither of them far from the waters of the Bramshpootra. General Tremenhere speaks of large masses of iron seen pojecting from the hills of Tennasserium, and of considerable deposits in Kumaou and Gwalior. Captain Haig describes immense stores of iron ore resting on the banks of the Wain Gunga, a tributary of the Godavery. The iron of Jubbulyore will be developed by the railway passing near it; it appears that there are 1200 small farmaces there aiready. The people of Sheffield, according to the statements of the mayor and the master cutler of that pince, who appeared as witnesses before the committee, highly value the iron from Porto Novo, in the presidency of Madras; they describe it to be as good as Swedish iron, and state that if it could be sold at a moderate price it would almost supersede the use of Swedish iron.

THE FARNLEY IRON COMPANY'S TYRES.—We learn that the excellent make of tyres from the Farnley Company's works have been recently introduced into the American market through Messrs. M. K. Jesup and Co., of New York.

French and Spanish Influence on Portugese Railways.—Considerable surprise has been expressed in railway and monetary circles in this country at the announcement, by the last Peninsular mail, that the Portugese Government have, for some unaccountable reason, made a contract with M. Salamanca, the Spanish operator on the Paris Bourse, for constructing lines to Oporto and Badajos. The well-wishers of Portugal in England, and those most conversant with her true interests, regard this as a virtual handing over of the railways and communications of that portion of the Peninsula to Spanish and French influence. Under such circumstances british capitalists, so many of whom have already a deep stake in the financial welfare of Portugal, will naturally be most chary in contributing pecuniary aid towards the transfer of our old ally, connected with us as she is by various ties, into a cat's paw by her ancient enemies. Indeed, it is a matter of serious doubt whether Portugal can seriously hope to meet so large an outlay as is now proposed in so short a time; the conviction of those most familiar with her resources, and most skilled in the observance of railway developments in other countries somewhat similarly circumstanced, being that it would be prudent gradually to introduce the most needed lines only, in places where there is primary requirement for them, the ground being previously selected by the most completent engineers, and the works carried out by experienced contractors, on economic, but sufficient, estimates.

Opening of the NewYown and Landbloes Rallway.—The formal FRENCH AND SPANISH INFLUENCE ON PORTUGESE RAILWAYS .- Consi

OPENING OF THE NEWTOWN AND LIANIDLOES RAILWAY.—The formal OPENING OF THE NEWTOWN AND ILLANDLORS KAILWAY.— Interformal enting of this railway was celebrated on Wednesday and Thursday with great spirit. In line is nearly twelve miles long, and connects the important manufacturing towns Newtown and Liantidioes. The formal ceremony of opening the line was performed Mrs. Owen, of Glansevern Hall, near Newtown; and afterwards a very large party took of funcheon. Mr. G. H. Whalley, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the company, pre-ed, supported by Col. Herbert Wynne, M.P., Mr. D. Pugh, &c. The mid-Wales stand of the line was commenced yesterday (Friday).

Mr. Reeves and the Eastern Counties Railway.—After 11 years y as auditor to the Eastern Countries Rall-WAY.—After II ye y as auditor to the Eastern Countries Rall-Way Company, Mr. J. Eceves has tend resignation, much to the regret of a large number of his fellow-shareholders. I the entire period of Mr. Reeves's connection with the company he has been as singly diligent in preventing the expenditure of a penny of its funds which coul means be saved as he has ever been with his own: a better example of his ext nomy on behalf of the company could not be given.

A RAILWAY COMPANY FINED FOR BURNING COAL.—Yesterday the dverpool magistrates imposed a fine, under the Railway Consolidation Act, upon the ondon and North Western Railway Company, for burning coals in their engines, and hereby causing a nuisance to the inhabitants of Spekeland Cottages, near the Edge-till station of the above railway.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in September is 1,623,1251. aking the total already called during the year

A Large Farm!—Sometime ago, when the directors of the West Cornwall Railway resolved to let the arable land belonging to the company, contiguous to the railway, the sceretary (Mr. Charlton) advertised it thus—"To be let, all the westé adjoining the West Cornwall Railway. Tenders will be received," &c. The omission of the words, "belonging to the West Cornwall Railway Company," made a material difference in the import of the notice: because there are thousands of acres of waste adjoining that railway, between Turo and Penzance, belonging to other proprietors; besides, the land offered to be let was not waste, but tillable.—J. W.: Redruth.

[From the Engineer.]

Dr. Ernst Alban at one time worked a steam-engine, in London, to a

M. Walferdin has made two artesian borings at Creuzot, France, to the epth respectively of 2678 ft. and about 1900 ft.

Locomotive boilers, in which the tubes are filled with water and sur-unded by fire, are considerably used in the Unitel States.

The Ajax engine, once running on the Great Western Railway, had-ft. driving-wheels, and only 474 square feet of heating surface.

The total internal surface of a large locomotive boiler, including the ating surface, is about 1250 square feet, the total pressure on which, at 130 lbs. per

MIXING CAST IRON.—A machine of great utility is prevented from being successfully carried on t in consequence of our inability to procure a proper material for the manufacture of certain parts thereof. Although to obtain this has hitherto been a comparative aliture with us, we have every reson to believe it would not be a difficralt matter to some of those more skilled in the mixing of iron than your present correspondents are. The machine alluded to is an American invention, and certain parts requir to be exceedingly hard and tough. We have tried the best Welsh cold-blast pig, th

Madiey Wood cold-blast, the white pig from "Falling," and several mixtures of a with but little success. We have but three machines from America, but we cannot or make a material equal to that of which they are composed. If any of your nume readers can assist us in obtaining such a material, or can give us any information will enable us to arrive at a satisfactory result, we shall be most happy to liberally opensate them.—E. and I. F.: Norwich.

Newly burnt charcoal will absorb 90 times its own volumn of ammonia; dume of sulphuretted hydrogen; 35 volumes of con, and 1.7 times its own volume of hydrogen gas

Steel swells in hardening. Iron absorbs carbon and swells in case-harden ng, as well as in conversion into steel. Forgings of scrap-iron are liable, in case-harden-ng, to absorb carbon unequally, and to twist or warp, owing to irregularities of the iron.

Breach of Contract.—At the Sheriff's Court, Stafford, a writ of enquiry to assess damages for breach of contract in the mon-delivery of irou was decided. There were other counts in the declaration. The plaintiff, Thomas Wood, an ironmaster at Bilston, bought of the defendants, Mesars. Dimmock and Co., the Parkfield Iron Company, in September last, 500 tons of iron at 3t. 5s., and the usual form of contract was entered into as to delivery and payment. The plaintiff groved the contract, and that he had paid to the defendants under it at various times the sum of 1455t, that the defendants had delivered to him, under the contract, 242 tons 10 cwts., which, leas discount, 30t. 6s. 3d., was valued at 757t. 16s. 3d., having been overpaid by plaintiff a sum of 397t. 3s. 9d. Under the contract the plaintiff claimed 2½ per cent. on cash payments, amounting to 28t. 17s. 6d., and 98t. 11s. 3d. for damages in consequence of the non-delivery according to contract, being the increased value of iron at that time. The plaintiff also proved that the defendants were indebted to him on a general account for work 1150t. 17s. 8d., which they had admitted and promised to pay, making a sum total due to the plaintiff old not appear.

The Theory of Compound Interest and Annutries.—Numerical

THE THEORY OF COMPOUND INTEREST AND ANNUITIES. THE THEORY OF COMPOUND INTEREST AND ANNUTIES.—Numerical tables for calculating compound interest and annuties have long been in use, but for the more intricate questions they have been comparatively uscless. To obviate this difficulty, Mr. Feder Thoman, of the Credit Mobilier, has computed a series of logarithmic tables which cannot fail to be appreciated by all requiring the calculations which the tables are designed to iclitate. Logarithms are too frequently regarded by those unacquained with their mes and properties as so mysterious that the less known of them the better. This, in fact, is not the case; on the contrary, the use of them is so simple, that calculations may be made with less trouble than with ordinary arithmetic, and in considerably less time. Mr. Thoman's book caplains overything so clearly, that an arithmetician of the most ordinary capacity may avail himself of the book after having once persued it.

once perused it.

Mine Accident. — A melancholy accident occurred at Penhaldarva
Mine on Tuesday. It appears that two men were in the engine-shaft "night core," and
another man, called kowe, was at the 20 engaged in removing his work. Nowe's light
went out; he called to the men below to give him a light, and it is supposed that
while he was in the act of taking it he fell away, knocking away a man named Uren,
who went to give him a light. They both fell down the shaft about 20 fms, killing
Rowe, and so severely injuring the other that there is no hopes of his recovery. Howe
is a young man, and son of Mr. Paul Rowe, of Tregavethan. Uren is from Chacewater,
a married man with a large family. —West Briton.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, FEVER .- The great and HOLOWAY'S FILLS—BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, FEVER.— The great and sudden increase of temperature deranges the humen system and decomposes vegetable and animal matter, the undaria arising from which is a constant source of febrile complaints. These are subclued, and every function rectified with safety and certainty by Holloway's invaluable purifying pills, which never fail to preserve the most delicate from the iong catalogue of diseases produced by foul air, as also from sunstroke, giddiness, and other inconveniences springing from excessive retter unusual exertion. They check the first departure from nature, and have the felicitous property of overcoming the earliest symptoms of disease, by expelling its cause, and effectionally establishing wholesome, healthful action throughout every vital organ in the human body.

East India House.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA DY ONDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

IN COUNCIL, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINANCE, HOME,
AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be READY, on or before TUESDAY, the
lith inst, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may
be willing to SUPPLY COPPER SLIPS; and that the conditions of the said contract
may be had on application at the secretariat office, where the proposals are to be left
any time before Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said 13th day of September, 1859,
after which hour no tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.
India Office, September 2, 1869.

TO FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, AND CAPITALISTS.—The SHOTTS IRON COMPANY, with the view of concentrating their foundry business exclusively at their works at Shotts, will be glad to RECEIVE OFFERS, or to treat with parties, for the DISPOSAL of their FOUNDRY and WAREHOUSE, situated in LEIPH WALK, EDINBURGH. The works, buildings, and yards occupy above 3 cares of ground, and contain every convenience and adaptation for carrying on an extensive foundry business in all its departments.

The Shotts from Company's numerous customers are at the same time informed that the foundry business in all its brunches will continue to be carried on by them, as formerly, at Shotts fromworks, by Motherwell.

For further particulars, application may be made to Arch. Melville, W.S., 43, Yorkplace, Edinburgh.—Edinburgh, August 19, 1859.

DONKEY GREY FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—The PROPRIETOR I of this noted iron is now PREPARED to SUPPLY it in ANY QUANTITIES. Price at the works, 90s. per ton. This iron has been well known for the last 50 years, and has been proved to be superior to any made for softness, toughness, and strength. (See Mr. Fairbauri's report in the Engineers' Pocket Book.)—Joseph Jures, Ponkcy Ironworks, Ruabon, North Wales.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.

—The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, REECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles, is OPEN to TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable reference as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X.Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO THE PROMOTERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.—
The Advertiser has had MANY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the FORMATION and WORKING of MINING and OTHER COMPANIES. He is DESIROUS
of an ENGAGEMENT.—Address. "A. B. C.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

PARTNER WANTED.—The INVENTOR of an IMPROVED MODE of PROPELLING STEAM VESSELS, by which a speed of 30 miles an hour in heavy seas may be attained, having already employed much time and means in bringing his invention to its present lessue, REQUIRES the CO-OPERATION of an ENTERPRISING CAPITALIST, who will expend about £800 in applying it on the limited scale necessary to prove its great importance, and to ensure general adoption. References exchanged.—Address, "Neptune," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, by a man of business habits, a CAPITALIST as an ASSOCIATE in a RESPECTABLE and LUCRATIVE OCCUPATION. Every information will be given as to nature of arrangements contemplated.—Address, "J. S.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

ON SALE, a 16 horse CONDENSER OVER HEAD BEAM ENGINE, made by an eminent firm, nearly new, in capital candition. To those Wanting one this is a rare opportunity. To be sold cheap.—Apply to WM. CREGHTON, [4]

ON SALE, TWO HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, I6 in. cylinder, with double friction and pumping gearing attached. Also, ONE HIGH PRESSURE 8 horse PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, and ONE LARGE MORTAR MILL.—Apply, Measure. Duckert and Stead, Addingham, Leeds.

FOR SALE, in consequence of the party retiring from mining, a LARGE INTEREST in TWO FIRST-CLASS MINES. A small portion only will be required in cash; the remainder will be taken by approved bills, at six months,—Address, "F. C.," Mining Journal office, 26, Flect-street, London, E.C.

Address, "F. C., Mining Journal Onco., 20, 1 Received PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES. Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, SEND their SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES, upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy. Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret Districts, 2s. 6d. each.

Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are freer from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

freer from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock com-canies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent. Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Min-ng Shares.—78. Lombard-street, London, E.C.

MINING AND COLLIERY OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

THE UNITED STATES RAILROAD AND MINING

THE UNITED STATES RAILROAD AND MINING REGISTER. Edited and published by Thomas S. Fornon, at No. 423, Wainutstreet, Philadelphia. To subscribers in Great Britain, 13s. 6d. (3d.) payable in advance. Established May, 1856, issued weekly. Has a circulation throughout the United States, Canada, and Great Britain.

The Register, as its uame imports, is devoted to the discussion and dissemination of occurrences and results bearing upon the practical theme of transportation by car upon the iron rail. And as for cars, artificial trackways must be constructed: Railroads, at the same time that they supply the most expeditions communication, exact the largest outlay of money, and, being of perishable materials, demand constant repair and watch-atiness. Hence of improvements in the permanent way of railroads, and, also, in the rolling stock and machinery of railroads, tending to cheapen and facilitate transportation, the Register is ever ready and anxious to give early and appreciative notice.

The Register, too, as its name also indicates, is devoted to the consideration of Minerals and Metals—especially of Coal and Iron—in their geological and geographical depositories, and through all the processes of Mining, Manufacture, Transportation, and Sale.

Financial Exhibits, emanating from 'earrying corporations and corporations employed in the production of Minerals and the manufacture of Metals, are copied into the columns of the Register, with appropriate comments.

Prices Current of Stocks, Coal, and Metals, in the principal American and British markets, are given weekly, from the best authorities.

Correspondence on subjects treated of in the Register will be gladly received and given space.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, AND OF SCIENCE

DIRECTOR-Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, D.C.L., M.A., F.R.S., &c. During the Session 1859-60, which will COMMENCE on the 5d October, the following COURSES of LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—

SES OF LECTURES and TAXABLE AND ASSESSMENT OF THE SECOND ASSESSMENT OF GEOLOGY By A. C. RAMSAY, F.R.S.
APPLIED MECHANICS By ROBERT WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S.
PHYSICS By G. G. STOKES, M.A., F.R.S.

INSTRUCTION IN MECHANICAL DRAWING, by Mr. BINNS.

INSTRUCTION IN MECHANICAL DRAWING, by Mr. Binns.

The fee for Matriculated Students (exclusive of the laboratories) is £30 in one sum on entrance, or two annual payments of £20.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the laboratory of the school), under the direction of Dr. Hofmann, at a fee of £10 for the term of three months. The same fee is charged in the Metaliurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy. Tickets to separate courses of lectures are issued at £1, £1 lbs., and £2 each. Officers in the Queen's service, Her Majesty's Consuls, acting mine agents and managers, may obtain tickets at reduced charges.

Certificated schoolmasters, pupil teachers, and others engaged in education, are also admitted to the lectures at reduced fees.

His Eoyal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted Two Exhibitions, and others have also been established.

For a prospectus and information, apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jerup treet, London. TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar

MINING COMPANIES, &c.—TO BE SOLD, ARDTULLY MINE, near Kenmare, County Kerry, a FIRST-RATE STEL ENGINE, made by the celebrated firm of Harvey and Co., of Hayle, Cornwall, cylin 26 in., with boiler complete, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 7 in shaft, with two bals bobs.—For terms, &c., apply to George V. Wood, Esq., 20, Molesworth-street, Dub who is an inderised to dispose of it on very moderate terms. Applications to view to made to Mr. John Cullinane, Ardtully.

YORKSHIRE.

RAILWAY FOUNDRY, HUNSLET, NEAR LEEDS.

ROBERTS v. POLLARD.

POLLARD v. WILSON.

TURNER v. WILSON.

THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES, situate in Hunsiet, near Leeds, in the county of York, and known by the name of the RAILWAY FOUNDRY, offered for sale by public anction on the 20th day of July inst., at the Scarborough Hotel, Leeds, and which sale has been lately advertised in this paper, were not then disposed of. The VENDORS are now O'FEN to RECEIVE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the ENTIRE ESTATE, or any of the Lots, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, such offers to be addressed to Mr. Taylor, solicitor. S. Piccadilly. Persiford.

or any of the Lots, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, Lucinoters to be addressed to Mr. Parkos, solicitor, 8, Piccadilly, Bracford.

Particulars and conditions of sale may also be obtained of Messrs. Field and Roscor, 86, Lincoln's Hun-fields, London; J. T. Vining, Esq., 2, Moorgate-street, London; Waler, London; Waler, London; T. W. NELSON, Esq., 4, Cloak-lane, London; Messrs. NELSON and Bulmer, Solicitors, Leeds; and S. D. Martin, Esq., land agent, Leeds.—July 27, 1859.

CONNORREE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), OVOCA,

ONNORREE MINING COMPANI
COUNTY WICKLOW.

OFFICES,—LONDON: No. 3, CANNON STREET, E.C.—DUBLIN: No. 11,
COLLEGE GREEN.

I am directed to GIVE NOTICE that the ALLOTMENT of the SHARES of this company has been MADE, and the letters were posted this day, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1859.

F. BELL, Sec. pro tem.

WHEAL MARY EMMA MINE.—A prospectus having been issued in the country having reference to the present state and future prospect. WHEAL MARY EMMA MINE.—A prospectus having been issued in the country having reference to the present-state and future prospects of this mine, containing the names of the committee and secretary, and professing to be signed by Captain Doble (the captain of the said mine), the committee are desirous of making public that the said prospectus contains several serious misstatements, that is was issued entirely without their knowledge or coasent, or that of the secretary, and that Capt. Doble denies having signed such a document.—August 26, 1859.

As the terms under which this mine is working proclude the directors from making calls on the shareholders, the mine being now sunk 70 fms., and returning copper of go digustify, and as it is considered advisable still further to prosecute the working, as the returns must necessarily be highly remunerative, and the present capital being insufficient, it was resolved, at a special general meeting of shareholders, that the number of shares in the company should be increased to 40,000, of 2s. 6d. each, without further call or liability. Such shares to be paid by instalments, as follows:—vix., 6d. per share on a plication, and 6d. per share every three months, commencing from the 27th day of September inst.

September inst.

The option of pre-allotment rests with the present shareholders until the 6th inst., after which time the balance unappropriated will be open for public acceptance, and will be sliotted according to priority of application.

Applications for shares will be received at the office of the company, 3, New Broadstreet, where forms may be had, and every information will be given.

ORTH RHINE COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH
AUSTRALIA (LIMITED) — NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FIRST
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the North Rhine Copper Mining Company of
South Australia (Limited) will be HeLD at the offices of the company, I, Charlotte-row,
London, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely.
The transfer books of the company will be closed on the 5th day of this month, preparatory to the above meeting, and will remain so closed until after the 21st inst.,

HANCOCK, Manager

1, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, London, September 1, 1859.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.—DR. MEDLOCK'S ANALYTICAL LABORATORY AND SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY is OPEN THROUGHOUT the YEAR. Gentlemen are instructed in every branch of chemistry, especially in the analysis of minerals and ores. An evening class will commence in October. In the analystical department commercial analyses are conducted on moderate terms. For prospectuses, apply at 20, Great Mariborough-street, W.

A S S A Y O F F I C E A N D L A B O R A T O R I E S, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON. Conducted by Mircenetle and Rickard (late John Mitchell, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Metallurgical Papers, &c.)

Assays and Analyses of svery description performed as usual. Special Instruction in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c.

For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

THEODOLITES, LEVELS, CIRCUMFERENTERS, MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, SCALES, RULES, TAPES, TSQUARES, &c.—JOHN ARCHBUTT, 20, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LAMBETH, near Astley's Theatre, respectfully calls attention to his stock of the above articles, manufactured by superior workmen. The prices will be found considerably lower than ever charged for articles of similar quality. An illustrated price list forwards free in application: 8 in. dumpy level, complete, six guineas; 10 in. ditto, eight gaineas; 14 in. ditto, ten guineas; with compass, one guinea each extra; best 5 in. theodolite, divided on aliver, eighteen guineas.

ENERAL PATENT COMPANY (LIMITED)
Established for the purpose of assisting inventors and patentees in patenting completing, and developing their inventions.

WM. FAIRBAIRN, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.
F. S. POWELL, Esq., Horton Hall, Bradford.

F. S. POWELL, Esq., Horton Hall, Bradford.

Owing to the increase in the basiness of this company, it has removed to more commodious offices, at 71, Fleet-street, E.C., where in future the company will carry on every description of basiness connected with patents and inventions, in the disposing and working of which the directors are enabled to offer unusual and economical facilities, in consequence of their having agents in every large town.

The company's engineer, Mr. C. W. Oxford, C. and M.E., attends at the offices every Tuesday and Friday, for the purpose of advising with applicants on their inventions. Special appointments can be made for any day. Applications to be addressed to ROBERT M. LATHAM, Esq., secretary, 71, Fleet-street, City, E.C.

Office hours, Ten to Four. Saturdays, Ten to Two.

**Applications for shares still received.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, ACTUARIES, AND COMMERCIAL MEN IN GENERAL.

THEORY OF COMPOUND INTEREST AND ANNUITIES,

THEORY OF COMPOUND INTEREST AND ANN WITH LOGARITHMIC TABLES.

By FEDOR THOMAN, of the Société Crédit Mobilier of Paris.

"A very powerful work, and the author has a very remarkable command ject."—Extract from a letter from Prof. A. De Morgan.

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London: Lockwood and Co., Stationers' Hall-court, F.C.

London: Lockwood and Co., Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL (Part 138, for September, 1859, Price 1s.), iliustrated with a beautifully finished plate of Mr. McKechnie's Mechanical Hammer, and 50 engravings, contains original articles on Theory and Fractice, the Highland Show, History of Sewing Machines (Art. 18), the Patent Law, the British Sewing Machine, Indian Patent Law, McKechnie's Hammer, Maunfacture of Paraffine.—Recent Patentis: Johnson, Turning: Spencer, Springs: Hadlow, Linen Marker: Laff, Cheese Vat; Davison, Engines; Ellis, Calitivators; Hill, Carriage Glass Holder: Thomson, Rurs; Wells, Ordnance: Robb, Propelling: Fowke, Fire Engines; Henry, Boots.—Law Reports: Doulton e. Stiff, Desceated Milk Company v. Fadenible, Chellieg v. Leaf, Clark v. Ferguson, Carter v. Cocchead, Type Founding Company v. Richard.—Registered Besigns: Wood, Lowering Rotat: Sociét Button Shani; Brock-mail's Caudle Shade; Garton's Lock; Walter's Vice. Reviews, Correspondence, Scientific Societies, Marine Memoranda, Monthly Notes, Public Works in the United States, Harlening Fluster Carte, Expediting Postal Delivery. Aericalium Societies, San-aqueous Boat, Lista of Patents and Designs, &c.—London: Lorugman's, Paternetter-row Ziltor's Offices for Patents), 43, Lincoln's Funcfields, W.C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the FURCHARE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and HARLBOAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish, reliable information concerning them.
[Duyer, Bucg, and Sayles refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.]

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the several Causes of NOAKES v. COMMIN AND OTHERS.
SAME v. ADAMS AND ANOTHER.
SAME v. DRESSLER AND OTHERS.
IN RE GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.

N RE GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.

N OTICE IS HERE BY GIVEN, that, pursuant to the several ORDERS, or DECREES, made in the above-mentioned Causes, and bearing date respectively the 18th day of Fabruary, the 18th day of Jaly, and the 9th day of August last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on SATURDAN, the 10th day of September inst, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING—950 (26240ths) SHARES of the defendants Henry Crease and Mary his wife. 253 (26240ths) SHARES of the defendant Matthew Owen.

Respectively of and in the said MINES, or as many of the said shares as may be necessary to astisfy the said Orders or Decrees.

For further information, application may be made to Mr. Robert Walker Childs, plaintiffs' solicitor, 25, Coleman-street, Loudon; or to Mr. Roberts, solicitor, Trues, Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, September 1, 1859.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the several Causes of HEANE v. CREASE AND ANOTHER SAME v. ORR AND ANOTHER (Assignees of George Browne, a bank IN RE SOUTH PHŒNIX MINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to the several ORDERS, or DECREES, made in the above-mentioned Causes, and bearing date respectively the 19th day of March and the 11th day of July 1ast, a PUBLIC A UCTION will be HÖLDEN at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of September next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING—
22 (5525ths) SHARES of the defendant Henry Pring Pellew Crease.
70 (5525ths) SHARES of the defendant Charles Stewart; and
22 (5525ths) SHARES of the defendant Stewart; and
23 (5525ths) SHARES of the defendant Stewart; and
24 (5525ths) SHARES of the defendant Stewart; and
25 (5525ths) SHARES of the defendant Stewart; and
26 (5525ths) SHARES of the defendant Stewart; and
27 (5525ths) SHARES of the defendant Stewart; and
28 (5525ths) SHARES of the defendant Stewart; and
39 (5525ths) SHARES of the defendant Stewart Stewart; and
30 (5525ths) SHARES of the defendant Stewart Stew

as aforesaid).

Respectively of and in the said MiNE, or as many of the said several shares respectively as may be necessary to satisfy the said Orders or Decrees.

For further information, application may be made to Mr. H. Happen Geacu, plaintiffs' solicitor, Birmingham; or to Mr. Roberts, solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 31, 1859.

LACKAMORE COPPER MINES, COUNTY OF TIPPERARY, about 15 miles for the port of Limerick, and 4 miles from the town of Newport. The railway to Limeri

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the mines, near Newport Tipperary, by order of the liquidators of the Lackamore New Mining Company, Limited), on Tuesday, the 6th day of September, 1859, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon he LEASE, PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and a variety of OTHER ECTS, comprising— a excellent 34 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 4 ft. breast, cast-iron axle, and centre

e., at complete.

A 24 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3½ ft. breast.

A 24 in. CRUSHING MILL, with driving gear all complete, and nearly new

A DRAWING MACHINE, with cranks and hammered iron pins, all comple

of condition.

A DRAWING MACHINE, with craims has manufactures for plant,

A 20 fm. drawing lift, complete; a 32 fm. plunger lift, complete; 32 pieces 7 to 8 in.

pumps, plunger poles, windhores, working barrels, doorpieces, H piece complete. A

powerful capstan and shears, balance bob, 67 fms. of 144 in. flat-rods, 42 fms. of 7 in.

wooder rods, 75 fms. of 95 capstan chain; 150 fms. of 144 in. flat-rods, 42 fms. of 7 in.

wooder rods, 15 fms. of 95 capstan chain; 150 fms. of 144 in. flat-rods, 42 fms. of 7 in.

water-wheel, 8 in. breast, for working same, and other dressing apparatus; a miths
and miners' tools, 20 pieces of Norway timber, quantity of oid timber; 17 dozen of caststeel jumpers, in good condition; safety-fuse, copper ore bags, fron and other stores, side

car and harmess, counting-house furniture, &c.

Catalogues may be had on application to Mesars. John Taylor and Sons, 6, Queenstreet-place, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.; Mr. Ws. Dwyer, on the mines; M.

Joseff Green, Newport, Tipperary; or Mr. John Bernal, auctioneer, George-sprist,

Limerick.

MR. MARS H has received instructions from the Gérant of this company to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Wednesday, the 21st day of September last, at Tweive o'clock, the CLAIM of the said company for the sum of TWELVE THOUSAND POUNDS, payable out of the profits of the Central American Mining Company (Limited).—Particulars may be obtained of Messrs. Arkins, Andrew, Arkins, and Ruyins, solicitors, 5, White Hart-court, Lombard-street; of Messrs. Paganell de Zicavo and Co., 21, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris; and at Mr. Mansu's offices, 2, Charlotte row, Mansion-house.

SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, NEAR MOLD, comprehending about 70 statute acres, with the IMPORTANT MINES OF LEAD and OTHER MINERALS, LIME ROCKS, &c., in, upon, and under the same.

hending about 70 statute acres, with the IMPORTAST MINES OF LEAD and OTHER MINERALS, LIME ROCKS, &c., in, upon, and under the same.

MESSRS, CHURTON respectfully announce that they are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Black Lion Hotel, in Mold, on Thursday, the 22d day of September, 1589, at Two for Three o'clock in the afternoon, in the Lots set forth in the particulars of sale, or in such other and in such order as the vendors' agent may decide upon at the time of sale, and subject to conditions then to be produced, Lor 1.—An extremely compact and VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARM, called the FRON, in the occupation of John Davies, situate in the parish of, and within one mile from, the town of Mold, including a MEADOW held by him or his under tenant, and containing in the whole 48. 2 n. 23 y., be the same more or less. The farm buildings are capacious, and well arranged. The estate, which is well timbered, is entirely in a ring fance, of excellent quality, and in a high state of cultivation; it commands fine views of the town and vale of Mold, &c., and presents several beautiful building sites. Lor 2.—The MINERALS under Lot 1, with all the usual and necessary powers for winning, raising, and carrying away the same. These minerals have been worked, and the mine is known as the FRON FOWNOG MINE. One mine only has been opened, and from which upwards of 10,000 tons of lead ore have been raised. The workings hitherto have been very limited, and as the "fall" from which the ore was obtained must extend under the whole of Lot 1, and many of the rich weins that have been worked in adjoining properties must run through it, an opportunity is offered to capitalists that is rarely to be met with. The deepest part of the mine is only about 55 fms. below the addit level, which is 20 fms. from the surface. A new engine-shaft has been sunk to about the depth of the adit, and winding and other shafts are now open to the bottom of the mine, and there are several buildings on the surface that could be made available

ut the depth of the adit, and winding and other shafts are now open to the bottom mine, and there are several buildings on the surface that could be made availa-future workings.

or future workings.

Lot 3.—All those extremely VALUABLE LIME BOCKS, with the klins thereto benging, and 9 a. 2 a. 32 p. of land adjoining thereto, in the several occupations of Mrs.
ones and Robert Edwards, situate about two miles from the town of Mold, and near to
ant-y-Buarth.

Lot 4.—A COTTAGE, with garden, and 6 a. 2 b. 12 p. of land, in the holding of the
slat before Edwards, adjoining Lot 3.

Lor 4.—A COTTAGE, with garden, and 6 A. 2 R. 12 P. of land, in the holding of the said Robert Edwards, adjoining Lot 3.

Lor 5.—An allotment, or PIECE of LAND, containing 4 A. 2 R. 2 P., in the holding of the before-named John Davies, adjoining the road from Colomenda to Cilcen.

N.B.—The tenants will show the respective Lots.

Printed particulars, with lithographic plans, may be had at the Black Lion Hotel, Mold; from Mr. W. H. Bnowx, solicitor, Chester; Mr. Edward Williams, land surveyor, Garregilwyd, Mold; or from Messrs. Charton, the auctionesis, Chester, and Whitchurch, Shropshire.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT COLLIERIES, UPON THE RIVER TYNE. TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an ORDER of the HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY made in certain Causes, BRANDLING v. FLUMMER, BRANDLING v. FLUMMER, BRANDLING v. LIDDELL, and BRANDLING v. FLUMMER the appro-bation of His Honour the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Torin Kindersley, the Judge to whose Court the said Causes are attached.

MR. CHARLES BROUGH (who has been appointed for that purpose) WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Inn, Pilgrimstreet, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Saturday, the 5th day of October, 1859, at Twelve for One o'clock, in Three Lots.

LOT 1.—The EXTENSIVE and well-known COLLIERY, called GOSFORTH COLLIERY, to the mediate of a leasehold term of 42 years, commencing from 1st January, 1860, subject to moderate fixed and tentals rents, and the ENGINES, MACHINERY, live and dead stock belonging to the colliery, and certain lands, buildings, and cottages used and occupied for the purposes of the colliery, held for a leasehold term at moderate reals. Both leases may be determined by the lessees at certain fixed periods. At this colliery the High Main coal seam is in working, and produces coal of a first-rate quality, well known in the London market as the Gosforth Wall's End.

The lease of Gosforth Colliery confers the power of working the mines under upwards of 1000 acres of fland in North and South Gosforth. Valuable wayleave privileges are secured to and used for the benefit of Gosforth Colliery, and the coal is conveyed along the Coxlodge wagonway from Gosforth Colliery to shipplus place on the Tyne.

You have a man in North and South Gosforth. Valuable wayleave privileges are secured to and used for the benefit of Gosforth Colery, and the coal is conveyed along the Coxlodge wagonway from Gosforth Coillery to shipping place on the Tyne.
Lot 2.—The ROYALTY and FEE of and in the COAL MINES within the townships NORTH and SOUTH GOSFORTH, containing about 1410 acres, partly worked by or each Gosforth Collic.

through Gosforth Colliery, and the remaining part worked by the owners of Coxlodge

of NORTH and SOUTH GOSFORTH, containing about 1410 acres, partly worked by or through Gosforth Collierry, and the remaining part worked by the owners of Coxtodge Coilierry, and yielding adequate fixed and tentale rents. The High Main is the only scan or bed of coal yet worked within the royalty, and of it there is yet a large quantity remaining entire. All the lower beds are still unopened.

Lor 3.—The VALUABLE COLLIERY known as COXLODGE COLLIERY, producing a first-class coal, known as Riddell's Wall's End, and the ENGINES, MACHINERY, and stock attached thereto, and the wagonway leading from the colliery to excellent shipping places on the River Tyne, along which wagonway the coals of other collieries are led by agreement with the owners of Coxlodge Colliery, who durive a considerable additional revenue from this arrangement.

The royalties attached to this coiliery are held on valuable working leases, and comprise upwards of 5005 acres, within which there is a considerable extent of High Main coal unwrought; and the lower seams, which produce the best scan coal of the district, are entire throughout the royalties, and can be easily opened out and broadth into working. The Coxlodge and Gosforth Collieries and royalties offer a most cligible opportunity for investment by any party desirous of embarking capital in the coal trade of the North. The collieries are most advantageously situated, at an easy distance from a convenient and deep water place of shipment on the River True, and for the principal collieries and conditions of sale may be obtained (cratic) in Lordon of Messra. Baken and Co., solicitors, No. 52, Lincoln's inn-fields; Messrs. Statu and CrossMax, solicitors, No. 6, King's-read, Reidger-lovey; Messrs, Elaze, Titts, and Co., solicitors, No. 6, News-square, Lincoln's inn; and in the continy of Messra, R. P. and H. Pinterpon, Messrs. J. and M. Claavron, and Mr. William Duns, solicitors, and at the office of Mr. Broton, the auctionner, at Newcastie-upon-Tyne; and of Mr. Liddell.

PIED. ERS. EDWARDS, Chief Clerk.
BAKER AND CO., 52, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, plaintiff's solicitors.
Dated August 6, 1859.

TO CAPITALISTS.—STOKENHAM, SOUTH DEVON.

MR. R. H. FAIRWEATHER WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC
AUCTION, at the Union Inn, Chillington, on Wednesday, the 7th of September
next, at the next of the afternoon (unless previously dispussed of by private contract,
of which drug notice will be aftern) within the afternoon of the contract, or

There is an inexhaustible supply of state of very superior quality, and with admit of the manufacture of states and stabs of any magnitude.

The quarry is only one mile distant from Fregmers, where the state may be shipped any part of the kingdom, and is well worthy the notice of capitalists.

The leasehold premises are held for the residue of a term of 1500 years, commencing the very 1841.

The respectively presented are need for the resistance of a term of 1900 years, commencing in the year 1841.

To view the premises, apply to Mr. John Randall, the owner, at Chillington; and for further particulars to the auctioneer, or to Mr. Bayerr, solicitor, Totnes.

Outcd Totnes, August 16, 1859.

STEAM ENGINE AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, AT WHEAL UNITY WOOD, NEAR ST. DAY.

MR. LITTLE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday,
September 12th, 1859, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the above mine, the
following MATERIALS, viz: -One 80 in. cylinder ENGINE, with steam and feed
pipes. Brass air pump rod, and three boilers.

1 cast-fron balance-bob.

1 12 in. working barrel

ron balance-bob.

H and doorpiece, with stuffing 1 5 in. ditto ditto.

box, \$\frac{gc}{gc}\$, with stuming box, \$\frac{gc}{gc}\$, \$\frac{gc}{gc}\$,

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS OF CAROLINE WHEAL PROSPER MINE, IN THE PARISH OF BUCKFASTLEIGH, IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS OF CARDLINE WHEAL PROSPER MINE, IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

M. R. CREAGH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th days of September next, on the mine, situate in the parish and about two miles from the town of Buckfastleigh, the WHOLE of the MACHINERY and MATERIALS of and belonging to the said MINE, consisting of a magnificent wheel, 40 ft. breast, complete, with 6 heals of stamps attached; a 15 ft. wheel, 4 ft. breast, complete, with 6 heals of stamps attached; a 16 ft. wheel, 4 ft. breast, complete, with 6 heals of stamps attached; a 16 neals; a great many fathous of landers and ladders; above 700 fathoms of 1½ and 1½ in. rods, with a large number of pulleys and stands; 4,5, and 6 in. pumps, &c.; shaft, angle, balance and travelling bohs; above 1006 fins, wrought-trou ralls, with large and small rallway wagons; drawing machines and appendages; a double purchase winch, a single ditto; 506 fins, of chain, from ½ to ½ in.; tron kibbles, air machine, buddles, kleves, macking frames, &c.; a great number of miners, smiths, and carpenters' tools; a large quantity of new and old iron, with all other articles usually appertaining to a mine in full work. Allo, a first-rate diat, lavel and stand, a case of mathematical instruments, office desk, beam, scales and weights, with neat and various articles of counting-house and household furniture, all very lately new.

Full particulars and catalogues may be obtained of the auctioneer, at Ashburton; or of Capt. W. W. W. M. Buckas, Buckfastleigh. Aperson will be on the mine to facilitate inspection. Refreshments at Eleven, in the counting-house. The sale will commence at Twelve a. M., and a punctual attendance is solicited.—Dated August 24, 1859.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED TO £10,000

UPSET PRICE REDUCED TO £10,000.

VALUABLE IRONWORKS IN SCOTLAND FOR SALE—
There will be sold, by PUBLIC ROUP, in the Faculty Hall, 8t. George's-place, Glasgow, on Wednesday, 21st September next, 1859, at Two o'clock afternoon (if not previously sold by private bargain), the NEW CUMNOK IRONWORKS, situate in Ayrabire, consisting of THREE BLAST FURNACES, with powerful engines, and all machinery of the most improved construction. Minerals (coal and blackband fromstone of excellent quality have recently been discovered) are in the immediate neighbourhood, and where not already attached may be made available on tavourable terms. The upset price has been reduced to £10,000.
Pull particulars may be obtained from Mesers, Bannattens and Kirkwood, writer, Glasgow; or Hariston Rose, writer in Camucock, who is in possession of the title deeds and articles of roup.—Cumnock, August 22, 1859.

MINING PROPERTY IN JAMAICA.
CHARING CROSS MINE, THE SETT OF THE WHEAL JAMAICA COPPER

CHARING CROSS MINE, THE SETT OF THE WHEAL JAMAICA COPPER COMPANY.

FOR PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday, the 10th November, 1859, at the Commercial Hotel, Kingston, Jamaica, at Twelve o'clock noon, CHARING CROSS MINE, in the parish of Clarodon, in the said Island, with the BUILDINGS and APPURTENANCES attached thereto.

The above mine has been worked for the last five years. Upwards of 200 tons of copper ore have been shipped therefrom, and 80 to 100 tons are estimated now in view. An engine-shaft has been sunk to a depth of 65 fine., and the mine is now ready to receive requisite machinery.

requisite machinery.

The price of the price

OVOCA, COUNTY WICKLOW, IRELAND.

OVOCA, COUNTY WICKLOW, IRELAND.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, of which due notice will be given, the FEE-SIMPLE and the MINERAL and OTHER ROYALTIES of the TOWNLANDS of KNOCKANODE and RAHEENAVIEK, containing about 400 imperial acres. This property is situate at the Meeting of the Waters, extending in frontage to the valiey from above the Meetings Bridge to below the weir of Mr. Michael Whitiams's mines. The wéekly market for the miners is held on the property, the northern extremity of which is admirably situated for villa building enterprise, and the southern for the general trade of this rising mineral district. It is within a quarter of a mile of the intended railway station.

The country is killas, traversed by elvan, within about a mile from the granito. There is a great variety of mineral ground. On Knockanode a course of sulphur ore is being worked by Mr. Von Uster, to whom the royalties have been leased. Another miseral iode has just been opened, showing at surface as a powerful deposit of earbounte of fron and time (the only thing of the kind at present known in the district), with prilis of copper pyrites and galens. A third iode has been discovered, consisting of indexeous specular fron, almost unmixed with any gangue. The gossen of the tops of other fodes is visible, but none have as yet been attempted except the sulphur course. Rental about £250 per annum, paid with the greatest regularity. Government valuation, £268 per annum. Two-thirds of the purchase-money may, if desired, remain out for sever years, on the security of the property, at 3 per cent.

For particulars, apply to 4. H. Guotley, Esq., 3, Inns Quay, Dublin. Owes Kavasaou, of the Meetings Bridge, will show the property.

SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, NORTH POOL MINE AND MATERIALS, comprising a 50 in, cylinder ENGINE, WHIM ENGINE and CRUSHER, with all the PITWORK, MACHINERY, TOOLS, TACKLE, and HALVANS. This mine is situate in the best mining district in the county, and serior protion of the western ground is unexplored, and considered valuable. It is held under a lease from the Hon. A. M. Aggr., at 1-15th dues.—For terms, apply to Mr. H. Bornow, Trure; or Capt. James Evans, Nance, Illogan.—Dated July 18, 1859.

FOR SALE, TWO HUNDRED SETS of SECOND HAND 2 ft. 6 in. diameter CAST-IRON WHEELS, with malicable iron axies, inside bearings, plumber blocks and covers, and malicable hoops or bosses, all in good condition. Price, 45 per set.—Apply to James Jenkins, 28, St. Enoch-square, Glasgow, August, 185°.

ESGAIR LIEE MINE, CARDIGANSHIRE.

N SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the undermentioned MATERIALS at the ESGAIR LLEE MINE, in the parish of Lianbadern Fawr, tose to and adjoining the turnpike-road leading from Aberystwith to Rhyader, about 16 miles from the former, and about the same distance from the juster;—ONE 40 ft. diameter WATER WHEEL, 2 ft. 9 in. breast, with wood axle and cast

ONE 40 ft. diameter WATER WHEEL, 7 ft. 9 in. breast, with wood axle and cast centre pieces, pedestals and brasses, complete and in good condition.

ONE 24 ft. diameter PUMPING WHEEL, 5 ft. 7 in. breast, with cost-iron axle and centre pieces, pedestals, brasses, and filar-rods, balance and angle bols, &c.

ONE 26 in. CRUSHING MILL, with tum bling shaft, cranks, &c., complete.

One 26 in. lit of 8 in. 9 ft. pumps, with working barrel and doorpiece, and windows, complete. One 10 fm. lift of 6 in. 9 ft. pumps, with working barrel and doorpiece, complete; 400 fms., more or less, of bridge rails, particularly adapted for mining purposes, also several trum wagons, kibbies, shieves and stands, launders, &c., tone superior double covered cash winch. The materials on the dression-flower and the audits' above any size.

siso several tram vagons, kibbles, shleves and stands, launders, &c.; one superior double geared crab winch. The materials on the dressing-floors and in smiths' shop comprise a 19 ft. round buddle, with gear, complete; one water-wheel, 7 ft. high by 14 in. wide, sieves, buddles, giggers, trunks, wheel-barrows and sheds, one 25 in. smiths' bellows and anvil, a quantity of scrap iron and other articles incident to a mine, the whole of which are of the best description, and especially worthy the attention of the mining community, and will be sold in lots or as an entire plant. This mine has been worked under a Crown grant, which may be renowed on salvantageous terms. The district is highly unineralised, and there are three important lodes traversing the sett, promising the highest dayantages to adventurers.—Application to view to be made to Capt. Bcx, at the mine; and to treat, to W. H. Williams and Co., Exchange, Bristol.

VALUABLE MINERALS TO LET ON LEASE.—A deposit of ARGENTIFEROUS PYRITES, or SILVER ORE, away 196 oze. of silver to the ton. Lobes of lead, carrying a beautiful flookan of zinc and sulphur ores. Hematile, magnetic and spathose, or steel, iron ores in great extent. Also, veins of copper and lead. The whole is of easy access to Lochfyne, and have been considerably developed by the proprietor, and a small capital will render the ores highly remunerative. The reports of practical men can be seen, and every facility will be given to inspect.—Apply to the proprietor, W. Forlows, Eq., of Erins, Tarberr, Lochfyne, Argyleshire.

REDFORD IRONWORKS TAVISTOCK.

MESSRS. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, which may be viewed at their works. Nichotla, Williams, and Co. beg to announce that they MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of overy description on the newest and best principle, combining all the modern improvements. Castings and wrouthly incomposite neglineers to erect the same. Steam boilers and chains made, and warranted of the best description.

HE REGULATING AIR DOORS INCREASE STEAM NEOU DUEL, and PREVENT SMOKE. And the PENDULOUS FIR SOMMER PUEL, and PREVENT PER ANNUM IN COST, DECREASE CLINKER OVE COMBUSION. LEE STEVENS, PATENTEE, 1, PISH STREET HILL, E.C.

ATENT SAFETY FUSE,—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE
MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL
MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL
MEDAL was Relivery Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasking Operations,
Mine Agents, Ralivery Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasking Operations,
Mine TUSE has now a thread wrought into its cearly, which, being patent right, in
Mirt FUSE has now a thread wrought into its cearly, which, being patent right, in
Mirt skilaupathes it from all imidations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.
Mirt subsprinted by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved mamirt, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Mirt FUSE has broken and the second patent, and the second patent, and the second patent with the second

AFETY FUSE,-Messrs, WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO.,

AFETY F U.S.R.—MESSIS, WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO., PENHALLICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near ERHAM, MANUFACTUREIS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited as direct Exhibition of 1831, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Wooltwich, the stapelition, and every part of the globe to the Royal Arsenal at Wooltwich, the resulty erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at a recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at a result, they are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS SUPPLITION FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than, the property of the procured elsewhere.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

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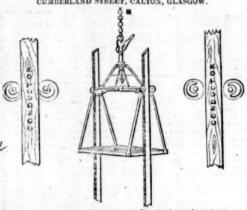
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DIVIDEND MINES.	Shares, Mines, Paid. Nom. Pr. Bus. done. Last Call. 4006 Okal Tor (lead), Calstock 4 11 6 14
 Blares. Mines. Paid. Nom. Pr. Business. Diridends Per Share. Last Paid. 700 Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth nit 32½ 0 10 0 0 10 0 Mar. 1839 8120 Africa Consols (cop.), Phillack* [S.E.] 2 11 10. 4½ 4 4½ 2 8 0 0 2 6—April, 1839 	10000 Angarrack (copper), Phillack. 1 1 6. 116 116 116 June, 1859 8465 Pedn-an-drea United (un) . 2 18 0. 178 17
1000 Bampiyde (copper), Devon	4000 Patterderin (lead) FL 1 4 5 0 914 1094 Pencelly (tin), Crowan 0 5 6 %
200 Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just* 91 5 0 160 440 15 0 2 10 0-Aug. 1849 1000 Cara Brea (copper, tin), Illogant 15 0 0 83 82\(\) 85 251 10 0 2 0 0-July, 1859 200 Caft Own Brwyno (teal), Cardiganah. 33 0 0 15 5 0 0 2 0 0-Mar. 1849	2000 Penhanger (connect Victor), Ireland 1 0 0 114 4900 Penhanger (lead), Menheniot. 0 2 0
12000 Copper Miners of England 25 0 0 25 75/5 per sent Half-yrly 12036 Craddock Moor (copper) 8t Clear* 8 0 0 38 34 38 3 6 0 0 5 0 July 12035 Craddock Moor (copper) 8t Clear* 8 0 0 38 34 38 3 6 0 0 5 0 July 12036 Cwmystwith (lead) Cardiganshire* 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 280 Derweat Mines (all-lead), Darham 300 0 150 9 10 127 0 3 0 0 10 280 Derweat Mines (all-lead), Darham 300 0 150 9 10 10 0 0 0 0 0 280 Derweat Mines (all-lead), Darham 300 0 150 9 10 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 280 Derweat Mines (all-lead), Darham 300 0 150 9 10 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 280 Derweat Mines (all-lead), Darham 18 18 30 30 30 30 30 30 0 0	28 Berriow Coasola (tead),
260 Cwm Erim (lead) Cardigansh 7 10 0 10 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 12 0 10	SUUD Bog (lead), Salop [L. 4]
300 Devon art Cornwall (copper) 4 6 5. 10 710 0 10 0. 0 2 6 Feb. 1809 1024 Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.] 1 0 0. 435 420 435 470 0 0. 7 0 0 -July, 1829 286 Doicoath (copper, tin), Camborne* 128 17 6 300 300 410 522 10 0 8 0 0 -Aug. 1859	123 Bosweddan and Wheat Castle 32 0 0 No. call. 15000 Richard (cop., tin), callington 0 12 0 4
300 East Darren (tead), Cardiganshire* . 32 0 0 . 100 . 30 32\\ 5 0 0 . 30 0 - April, 1899 128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan . 24 8 0 . 240	2000 Bronfloyd (ld.), Llanbad. [L.] 4 0 0 6 4 6 8 Fully paid. 6000 Rosewall Hill & Ransom Udd. 2 10 0 3 3 3 4 4000 Brynglas (lead), Cardigan 1 2 6 2 5 April, 1839 6000 Buckland Consols (copper) 2 9 0 3 4006 Rosewarne Consols (copper) 2 9 0 3 5000 Buckland Consols (copper) 2 5 6 14 1 1 1 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 2 8 0 3 3 3 4 July, 1858 6000 Bevern (lead) [L.] 1 17 0 4 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 2 8 0 3 3 3 4 July, 1858 6000 Bevern (lead) [L.] 1 17 0 4 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 2 8 0 3 3 3 4 July, 1858 6000 Bevern (lead) [L.] 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 2 8 0 3 3 3 4 July, 1858 6000 Bevern (lead) [L.] 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 2 8 0 3 3 3 4 July, 1858 6000 Bevern (lead) [L.] 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 2 8 0 3 3 3 4 3 3 5 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 2 8 0 3 3 3 5 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 2 8 0 3 3 3 5 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 2 8 0 3 3 3 5 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 2 8 0 3 3 3 5 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 2 8 0 3 3 3 5 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 2 8 0 3 3 3 5 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 3 8 0 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 3 8 0 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 3 8 0 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 3 8 0 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 3 8 0 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 3 8 0 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 3 8 0 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 3 8 0 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 3 8 0 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 3 8 0 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 3 8 0 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 3 8 0 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 3 8 0 5000 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 3 8 0 5000 Buller and Basset Unit.
2 10 0	2000 Bronfloyd (id.), Lianbad, L. 4 0 0 6 54 5 55 April, 1836 4000 Brynglas (lead), Cardigan 1 2 6 25 April, 1836 4006 Bosewait Hill & Inaliso (copper) 2 9 0 3 3 5
6000 Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redrath. 0 14 6 14 14 14/4 4 14 6 0 7 0-Aug. 1859	4000 Combone Venn & Wh Prencie 4 10 0 1/ 5/ 3/ April 1850 510 South Basset (con) Gwennan 5 0 H., 11 4., 10 1016
1024 Herodsfort (lead), near Liskeardf 8 10 0. 1456 14 1456 5 15 0 0 13 0-June, 1830 5000 Kelty Bray (lead, copper), Callysict n. 8 19 6 8 45 3 3 45 0 2 0 0 2 0-Aug. 1850 160 Levant (copper, lin), 8t. Just 1 2 10 0. 1175 130 135 1086 0 0 5 0 0-May, 1850 400 Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales 18 15 0 1014 331 10 0 3 0 0-June, 1850 5000 Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerst 3 15 0 135 138 1 18 6 0 5 0-May, 1850 1800 Minera Mining Co., Lim. (ld), Wrexham 25 0 0 140 133 1371/4 45 12 6 4 10 0-Aug. 1850 1800 Minera Mining Co., Lim. (ld), Wrexham 25 0 0 140 133 1371/4 45 12 6 4 10 0-Aug. 1850 1800 Minera Mining Co., Lim. (ld), Wrexham 25 0 0 140 133 1371/4 45 12 6 4 10 0-Aug. 1850 1800 Minera Mining Co., Lim. (ld), Wrexham 25 0 0 140 133 1371/4 45 12 6 4 10 0-Aug. 1850 1800 Minera Mining Co., Lim. (ld), Wrexham 25 0 0 140 133 1371/4 45 12 6 4 10 0-Aug. 1850 1800 Minera Mining Co., Lim. (ld), Wrexham 25 0 0 140 133 1371/4 45 12 6 4 10 0-Aug. 1850 1800 Minera Mining Co., Lim. (ld), Wrexham 25 0 0 140 133 1371/4 45 12 6 4 10 0-Aug. 1850 1800 Minera Mining Co., Lim. (ld), Wrexham 25 0 0 140 133 1371/4 45 12 6 4 10 0-Aug. 1850 1800 Minera Mining Co., Lim. (ld), Wrexham 25 0 0 140 133 1371/4 45 12 6 4 10 0-Aug. 1850 1800 Minera Mining Co., Lim. (ld), Wrexham 25 0 0 140 133 1371/4 45 12 6 4 10 0-Aug. 1850 1800 Minera Mining Co., Lim. (ld), Wrexham 25 0 0 140 133 1371/4 45 12 6 4 10 0-Aug. 1850 1800 Minera Mining Co., Lim. (ld), Wrexham 25 0 0 140 133 1371/4 45 12 6 4 10 0-Aug. 1850 1800 Minera Mining Co., Lim. (ld), Wrexham 25 0 0 140 133 1371/4 45 12 6 4 10 0-Aug. 1850 1800 Minera Mining Co., Lim. (ld), Wrexham 25 0 0 140 133 1371/4 45 12 6 4 10 0-Aug. 1850 1800 Minera Mining Co., Lim. (ld), Wrexham 25 0 0 140 133 1371/4 45 12 6 4 10 0-Aug. 1850 1800 Mi	6000 Cardigan South Bog (lead) 1 0 0 1
3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	284 Carmarthen United (lead) [L.] 2 10 0. 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal) 7 0 0. 1234. 1234 14 3 2. 0 9 10-Jan. 1859 470 Newtownards Mining Co. Co. Downt. 50 0 0. 35 56 0 0. 1 0 0-Sept. 1858 5000 North Dolcoath (copper), Camborre. 1 6 6. 514. 14 5 0 5 0. 0 2 6 -June, 1859 6000 N. Wh. Basset(cop., tin), Illogan [S.E.] 41 7 754. 64 7 14 12 0. 0 5 0 -Aug. 1858 6409 Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazay [S.E.]. 1 2 6. 1214. 13 3 31 5 0. 0 10 0 -July, 1859 200 Phocalix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne. 100 0 0. 420 319 10 0.25 0 0-May. 1858	10000 Carway and Duffryn [L. £5]. 5 0 0 5 Fully paid. 100000 S. Dev. Iron & Gen. Min. [L. £1]1 0 0
	140 Catherine & Jane Cons. (lead) 0 14 0. 4. 138. 183. Aug. 1838 6000 South Lany Bertina (Coppes) 1. 2 10 0. 2 13. 183. 183. Aug. 1838 6000 South Penhaldarya (1846) 8. 2 10 0. 2 13. 183. 183. Aug. 1838 612 South Penhaldarya (1846) 8. 2 0 0. 5 13.
200 Phonix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	6000 Chollacot Consols (copper) . 0 10 6 . 3
150°0 Raardean Colliery Company, Limited. 0 7 0. 34. 0 1 10½ 0 1 0 Aug. 1858 512 South Caradon (cop.), St. Clear* [S.E.] 1 5 0. 245 . 245 . 258 0 0. 5 0 0 July, 1850 512 South Tolyus (con.), Refurth, Corrawall 8 8 0 0. 77½, 72 77 . 87 10 0. 2 0 0 July, 1850 512 South Tolyus (con.), Refurth, Corrawall 8 0 0. 77½, 72 77 . 87 10 0. 2 0 0 July, 1850	984 Ciljah & Wentworth (tin, cp.) 25 7 6. 5 July, 1859 4096 S. Wh. Hetay, Mary Tavy, Dv. 0 9 9 44. 34 3490 Coed Mawr Pool (Icad) [L.]. 3 5 6 Nov. 1888 1106 So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Hilogan 1 18 10 4 1849 Coeff Kitchen (cop.), Holgan 1 6 10 9 7 6 7 Feb. 1858 1024 S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), 5t. Agnes 8 9 6 2
496 South Wheal Frances, Illogau* [S.E.]. 18 18 9. 180 170 175 339 5 0 5 0 0—July, 1859 948 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives 8 0 0 62\(\frac{1}{2}\), 52\(\frac{1}{2}\) 67\(\frac{1}{2}\), 469 10 0 3 5 0—July, 1859 6000 Tincroft (cop. tin), Pool. Illogan [S.E.] 9 0 . 443 5 9 13 6 . 0 5 0—July, 1859	2048 Coombe Valley Con. (id., sil.) 2 0 0. 3 No call. 400 So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Cambo. 13 0 0. 18
1120 Providence (fin), Uny Leisant [S.E.]. 10 6 7. 43%, 42 44 47 2 3. 2 0 0—Aug. 1839 2550 Rhowydol and Bachelddon (lead)† 11 5 0. 12 0 16 0. 0 3 0—Aug. 1839 2550 Rhowydol and Bachelddon (lead)† 11 5 0. 12 0 16 0. 0 3 0—July. 1858 2550 Rhowydol and Bachelddon (lead)† 11 5 0. 12 0 16 0. 0 10 0—June. 1859 2550 Rhardean Colliery Company, Limited. 0 7 0. 34 20 24 5 28 0 0. 1 0 0—Aug. 1839 2512 South Caradon (cop.), St. Clear* [S.E.] 1 5 0. 243 240 245 28 0 0. 5 0 0—July. 1859 2512 South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Corawall* 8 0 0. 77½, 72 77 87 10 0. 2 0 0—July. 1859 2512 South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Corawall* 8 0 0. 77½, 72 77 87 10 0. 2 0 0—July. 1859 246 South Wheal Frances, Illogan* (S.E.]. 18 18 9. 180 170 175 350 5 0. 5 0 0—July. 1859 254 255 000 Tolgradien (copper), Pool, Illogan (S.E.]. 18 18 9. 180 170 175 350 5 0. 5 0—July. 1859 250 7 170 000 Conolo (tin), St. Ives 11 10 0. 25 24 25 2 15 0. 1 0 0—June. 1858 400 United Mines (copper), Marazion 7 15 5 35 24 25 2 15 0. 1 0 0—June. 1858 400 United Mines (copper), Marazion 7 15 5 24 25 2 15 0. 1 0 0—June. 1858 400 United Mines (copper), Liskeard (S.E.] * 10 0 0 2 2 2 20 21 16 9 0. 0 9 0. July. 1859 212 Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron 23 7 8 45 45 45 45 5 16 9 0. 0 9 0. July. 1859 212 Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron 23 7 8 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	3400 Coed Mawy Fool (lead) [L]. 3 5 6 . — Nov. 1858 105 80. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Iliogan 1 18 10 4
512 Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron 23 7 8. 45 43 45 6 10 0 1 10 0—June, 1895 6000 West Basset (copper), Illogan [8.E.] 1 10 0 22 20-21 16 9 0 0 9 0—July, 1895 512 West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]* 10 0 0 135 132½137½ 151 2 6 4 0 0—July. 1835	12000 Crelake (cop.), Tavistock
#400 West Powey Consols (tin and copper). 7 10 0. 8 . 78 . 0 2 6. 0 2 6 Mar. 1858 400 West Wheal Seton (cop.), Camborne* 38 10 0. 410 . 400 405 . 177 0 0. 9 0 Aug. 1859 240 Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6000 Crownstate (cop.), strategy (cop.), camborne. 0 18 9. 1 11 14 6000 Crowns (cop.), camborne. 0 18 9. 1 1 11 14 6000 Crown Sebon (lead), [L. £2]. 1 11 6. 1 . Jan. 1859 (6000 Tractor Silver-Lead [L.]. 1 0 0. 1 . 1 14 2 1000 Dale, North Stanfordshire (L.] 1 0 0. 34. 178. 188. Nov. 1858 (1024 Treburvah (cop.), Perranuth. 11 0 10 . 2 14. 114 2 6600 Denham Bridge (cp.), [L.10e.] 0 3 6. 4a. 3a. 4s. June, 1859 (1000 Treburgett, Crownn [L.] 5 0 0. 5 4 1851 Perranuth.
512 Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.] 5 9 6. 1874, . 175 189 . 531 10 0. 6 0 0—Aug. 1850 226 Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth* [S.E.] 5 0 0. 95 . 87½ 73½ . 906 10 0. 2 10 0—July, 1850 35 Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	6800 Denham Bridge (cp.), [L.10e.] 0 3 6. 4s. 3s. 4s. June, 1859 6000 Treburgett, Crowan [L.] 5 0 0. 5 4817 Devon and Courtenay (cop.). 1 4 0. 11s. July, 1859 6000 Tregardock (lead), St. Teath. 0 7 0. 3 6 4863 Devon Burra Burra (copper) 6 11 9. 4 1/2. Aug. 1859 6000 Treloweth (copper), St. Erth. 4 8 6 3 3 1/2 4 6240 Devon Great Elizabeth (cop.) 0 12 0. 1 July, 1859 1024 Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant 2 10 0. 3 1/2. 3 3 1/2
500 Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap 277/4 249 245 33 0 0 5 0 0 Aug. 1850 128 Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon 50 0 0 75 2385 10 0 10 0 0 Feb. 1858 100 4 Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnos 0 4 0 5 434 5 1 4 6 0 7 6 July, 1859	6240 Devon Great Elizabeth (cop.) e 12 0. 1 July, 1859 1024 Trencrom (tin), Un'y Lelant 2 10 0. 3½. 33½ 20000 Devon Kapunda [L.£1] e 10 0. ½. July, 1859 4000 Trestoll & Messer Utd. (c., tin) 1 2 6. 2½. 2½. 2½ 2½
400 West Wheal Seton (cop.), Camborne* 38 10 0, 410 400 405 177 0 0, 9 0 0 -Aug 1859 240 Wheal Bal (tin, St. Just	4866 Devon Wheal Buller (copper) 2 9 6. %. July, 1859 6600 Trevenen and Tremenheere. 4 7 6. —
100 Wheal Mary (tin) Lelant	4315 Dirke of Cornwall, Loss withing 5 4, 35,
38 Wheal Owles, St. Jusi, Coruwali 70 0 0 300 235 13 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 4000 East Alfred Consons (Copper), 2 6 8. 19. 1178 April 1000 Washing (id.), Denting (id.), De
MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE. 1624 Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	6000 East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth 2 0 0 44 June, 1859 1218 W.Condurrow(tin,cop.) Cam. 1 0 2
1200 Brynford Hall (lead), Flintshire 25 0 0 45 3 0 0 3 0 0 — April, 1856	6000 E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne 0 2 6 7s. 8s July, 1859 1024 W. Garras (silid.), Kenwyn 0 1 0 %
330 Budnick Consols (tin), Perran 2 2 6 15 0 10 0 0 10 0-Mar. 1857 1800 Bwich (silver-lead), Cardiganshire 3 10 0 1½ 0 2 6 0 2	2048 E. Hazei (cop.,tin), Ashburton 0 1 6. 1/4. 3s. 4s Aug. 1859 25000 West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey 1 6 0. 1/4. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4
1848 Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	9000 East Tamar(siid.) Beerferris 3 4 0., 12s
672 Ding Dong (tin), Guival	119 E. Wheal Agar (cop.), Illogan 71 9 9., 10
1924 East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper) .8 17 6. 6 .5 6 .0 5 0. 0 5 0. 0 5 0. 3 m. 1856 4349 Fowey Consols (copper) .7 ywardreath 4 0 0. 4 .0 .4 4 3. 0 6 0-Feb. 1856 448 General Mining Co. for Irel. (cop., ld.) 4 0 0. 3 3/4. 3 1 0 8. 0 3 3-June 1856 2000 Goginan (silver-lead) Cardiganshire 12 10 0. 1 .22 0 0. 0 0. 5 0 -Sept. 1856	1020 Eagair Lies, Wales [L.] 10 0 0 114 3000 W.Wh. Margaret(tin), UnyLel. 1 0 0 154 228. 23:
1024 Genamena (copper), St. Cleer 14 5 0 8 7 8 0 7 6 0 7 6 - Dec. 185; 5606 Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.] 9 7 6 1 21s. 22s 6 5 0 0 5 0 - Oct. 185;	1850 Garreg (1863), First
119 dreak Work (In), Germoe 100 0 0 110 200 121 10 0 . 7 10 0 - 7 10 0 - 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1024 Goominnes (tin), St. Agnes. 0 12 6. 1½. 1½. 139 1024 WhealConstance (silver-lead) 5 12 5. 5 . 5 12 1200 Great Caradon and Slade [L.] 1 0 0. 1½. Fully paid. 6000 WhealCrebor (cop.), Taristock 4 5 0. 5. 5. 12 5 12 5 12 5 12 5 12 5 12 5 12
5000 Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth. 6 9 11. 334 314 314 0 10 0 0 10 0 Dec. 1851	30009 Gt. Cen. Min. Co. of Dev. [L. £1] 0 10 0 Aug. 1859 6000 Wheat Eliza (cop.), Whitch 1 0 0 3s 6000 Gt. Crimnis (cop.), St. Austeil 1 0 0 1/41/4 1/4 No call 1024 Wheat Ellen (cop.), St. Acnes 5 15 6 7
8000 Merilyn (lead), Flint 3 5 6. 111 0. 2 6—June, 185. 8000 Nanteos & Penrhiw, Lim. (£2½ aha.) 2 7 0. 24. 0 1 6. 0 1 6—April, 185. 200 North Pool (copper, tin), Pool 40 18 0. 54. 324 0 0. 2 0 0—Dec. 185. 700 North Roakear (copper), Camborne 15 0 0. 20½. 19½. 750 0 0. 4 0 0—Sept. 185.	15000 Great Hewas United, (tin). 2 3 0. 36.11s. 12sMar. 1889 4000 Wh. Emma (cp)Buckhatteigh 1 12 6 5 4 5 4000 Gt. No. Tolgus (cop)., Redruth 1 0 0 1 4 114 Sept. 1889 12000 Wh. Emma Exten. (cop.) Buck. 0 1 6 14
512 Rosewarne United (cop.,tin), Gwinear 15 0 0. 45 42 1/2 15 32 10 0. 1 10 0—June, 188: 30 5 ortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.] 0 8 0. 1/2 10 0. 11 15 0 0 0. 0 2 5 2 1/2 128 South Crimais (copper), St. Austell . 12 0 0. 285 60 0. 20 0 0—June, 185:	6000 Gt. Retallack (silid., blende) 1 0 0. 1%1½ 1½ No call. 2000 Wheal Falmouth and Sperries 1 10 0 1½ 1024 Gt. Steba Con. Stoke Clims. 25 17 0. 2 ½ Feb. 1839 : 6000 Wheal Forence Gtilid.) [L.] 1 0 0 1
256 South Garras, Kenwynt	10000 Great Treveddoe (copper) 0 11 0 13a
970 St. Aubyn and Gryfia (cop., tin), Breage 6 8 4. 2½	6000 Gt. Wh. Busy (cp. &tin), Ken. 11 0 0 4 3% June, 1839 1000 Wheal Hender (cop.), Crowan 3 19 0 1% 1% 1910 1024 Gt. Wheal Fortune, Breage., 28 13 10. 4% Aug. 1839 6000 Wh. Henry, Helvn. (lead) [L.] 1 0 0 1 3%
120 Trethellan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall 15 10 0 15 403 13 6 2 10 0—April, 186 1096 Treweatha (sil.)-id.), Meuheniot, Cornw. 3 6 0 21s 78 1 1 12 0 0 3 0—April, 185 100 Treumet Consols (tip.) pear Heiston, 95 0 0 11 78 1 5 0 0 5 0 0 2	2500 Grovenor Lead, Fifit [L. £1] 0 10 0. 7s 5s. 7sMar. 1859 4800 Wh. Ludcott (tead), St. Ive 2 10 8 43% 478 1859 4800 Wh. Ludcott (tead),
0966 Vale of Towy (tead), Carmarthen [S.E.] 0 13 6. 13s. 4 56 0 5 9. 0 1 0—July, 185. 256 West Damsel (copper), Gweumap 32 15 0. 75 75 44 0 0. 4 0 0—July, 185. 1024 West Providence (th), St. Erth 12 9 0. 356 36 36 38 1 9. 0 10 0—April, 185	7219 Hawkmoor(tin,cop.)Calatock 2 6 0. 13/4.11/4 13/6June, 1859 5000 Wh. Maxwell (cop.), Crowan. 0 12 6 13/61 13/6 13/6 13/6 13/6 13/6 13/6 13/6 13/
6140 Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock 2 17 0. 12s. 6s. 7s. 1 6 0. 0 0 0 0 0 0 ct. 18s. 4096 Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock (S.E.) 6 8 0. 2 1½ 0 8 0. 0 5 0. 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 5099 Helmbush (Id.,cp.)Callington 4 14 0 1 3/6 3/6 Nov. 1838 600 Wheal Rose (Ind)
430 Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	2048 Keneggy, (cop., &c.) Breage. 1 4 7 2
[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]	2500 Lady Eliza (lead) (L. £2] 1 19 6 1/4 May, 1850 6000 Wh. Unity(cop., tin), Gwinear 9 11 0 21s 20s. 21 1024 Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.) 14 15 2 4 Oct. 1858 1024 Wh. Uny (tib, cop.), Redruth 28 16 0 9 61/4 7
FOREIGN MINES. 2464 Burra Burra (cop.), South Austland. 5 0 0. 160 155 160 200 0 0. 5 0 0—April, 185 12000 Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Caba [S.E.] 40 0 0 43 42 44 90 12 0 2 0 0—July, 185	1250 Liwynmatees (lead), Wales., 10 0 0., 10
	8000 Llywernog United, Card. [L.] 1 16 0 1½ 4096 Wrey Consols, Buckfastleigh. 0 9 3 1
Copiago Mining Company, Chill[8, E.] 16 0 0 0 18 9 8 9 8 18 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9 2484 Maudlin Mines (copper) 1 0 0 1½ 1 1½ No call
38915 Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.] 1 0 0 34 16 34 0 9 6 0 1 6—July, 185	7289 Molland (cop.), S. Moulton. 2 0 0 3s 2s 3sJune, 1859 1860 Nether Heath (lead), Dufton. 0 10 0 18. 1860 Shares.
FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.	6400 New Crow Hill (Id.) 88. Steph. 1 10 0 134134 134341y, 1859 20000 Australian Agricultural
10000 Alten & Quarnangen Uni.(cop.), Norw. 16 10 0 3 4 5 0 0 15 0—Nov. 185 12000 Pontgibaud (sillead), France [S.E.] 20 0 0 5 4 5 1 0 0 1 0 0—June, 185 7000 Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba (S.E.] 16 15 0 114 1 114 3 0 0 0 1 5 0—July, 184 43174 Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av. 28 5 0 134 134 244 1 16 6 0 4 0—Feb. 185	3 1024 New Wheal Frances, Illogan. 0 15 0 34 Nov. 1858 8915 Canada 32 10 0 11 0 0 0
NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.	90 N. Badnick (tin,id.), Perranz. 1 10 0 40
Mares. Misses. Paid. Nom. Pr. Bus. done. Last Cali 20000 Acadian Charcoal Iron, Nova Scotia [L.]	. 2000 North Downs (cop.), Redrath 6 10 0., 6 14., 6 6 1/2 . Aug., 1829 70000 Engl. and Austr. Copper Smelting Co. 5 0 0 1/2 . April, 1859 50000 London Discount
20000 Australian (copper), South Australia [S. E.] 7 7 6 14 14 15 Sept. 185 73600 Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.] 0 15 0 15 10000 Brazilian Land and Mining [L.] [S.E.] 5 0 0 24 Fully paid 6000 Central American (silver), [L.] [2000 £5 pd., 4000 £3] 3 0 0 64 Fully paid 6000 Central American (silver), [L.] [2000 £5 pd., 4000 £3] 3 0 0 64 Fully paid 6000 Central American (silver), [L.] [2000 £5 pd., 4000 £3] 3 0 0 64 Fully paid 6000 Central American (silver), [L.] [2000 £5 pd., 4000 £3] 3 0 0 64 Fully paid 6000 Central American (silver), [L.] [2000 £5 pd., 4000 £3] 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9 1000 North Great Work, Breage 2 0 0 3
17000 Central Italian (copper), [7000 £2 paid]	9 2000 North Levapt(tin,cp.) 8t. Just 6 10 9. 4 120000 Peel River Land and Mining
10000 Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	40000 Red See and India Palerranh [L. £20]. 10 0 0 3
25000 Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	9 1222 North Wheal Crofty [8, E.]. 9 18 9. 7 . 5 7 . 10000 Rhynney Iron
78000 Kapunda Mining Company, Australia	409 North Wh. Vor (till), Breage, 2 2 0 2
2000 State Australia Salaria Company [1. 21] 0 10 0 14 14 Nov. 185	Limited Liability.
15000 South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	• Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to ald us, by forwarding any alternation which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines,